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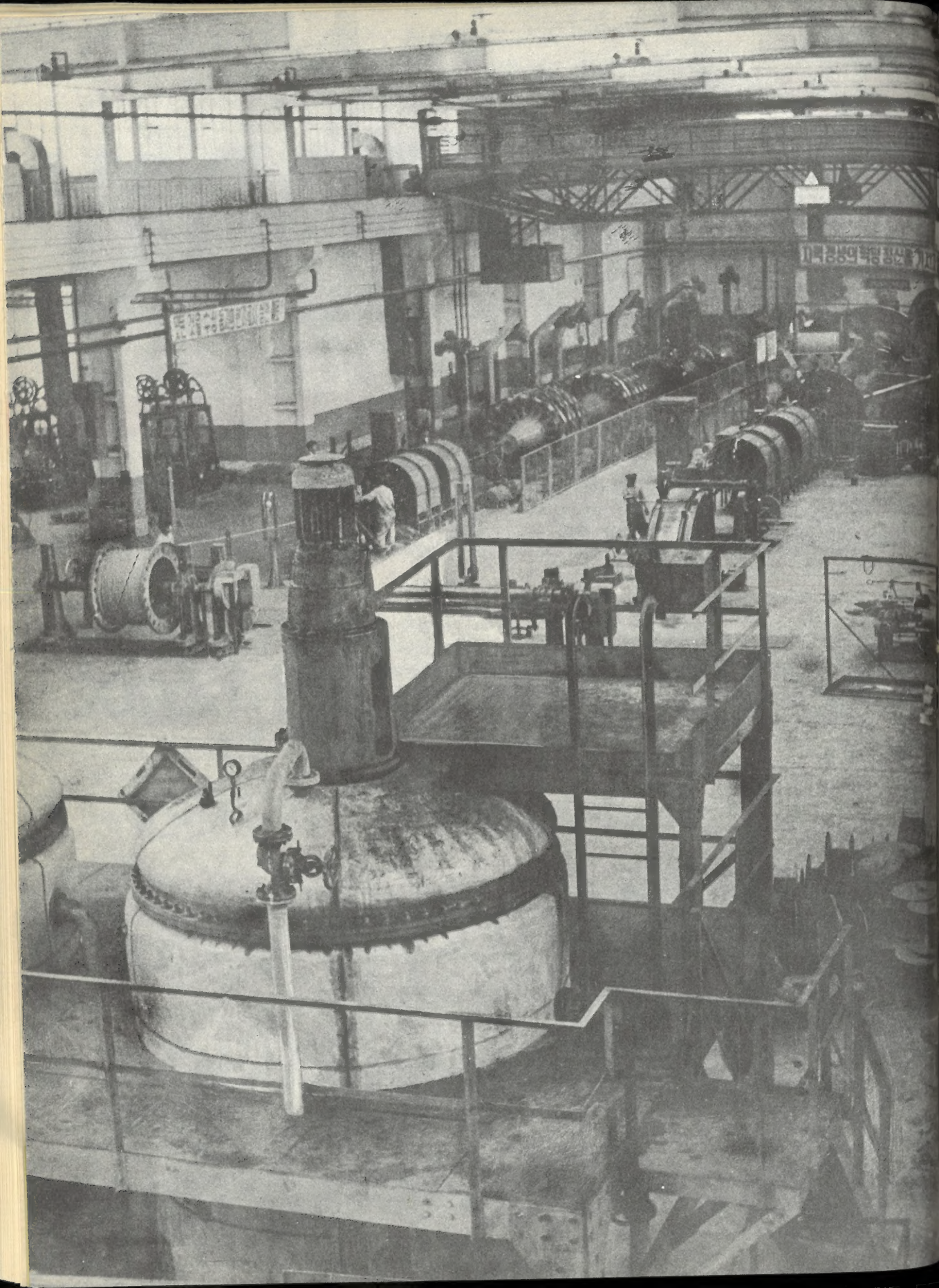
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TEN YEARS AFTER TRUCE

ELECTRIC INDUSTRY IN KOREA

What the U.S. "Aid" Is After

We Hail Indonesia's Victory



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Korean painting "Smelters" by Kim Ik Sun

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A view of the new Pyongyang Electric Wires and Cables Factory

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Sculpture: "Our Land Knows No Crop Failure!" by Jun Jong Kak

BACK COVER:

Thirteen-storied octagonal stone pagoda in Mt. Myohyang (Built in 1573)

TEN YEARS AFTER TRUCE

On July 27, the Korean people mark the tenth anniversary of victory in the Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people who drove back the U.S. imperialist invaders and honourably guarded the freedom and independence of their fatherland.

June 25, 1950, in launching the criminal aggressive war against the Korean people the U.S. imperialist aggressors calculated that they would "finish off" the whole Korea at a stroke and then march on to the continent. And, to this end, they hurled into the war the bulk of their ground, sea and air forces and even the mercenaries of fifteen satellite countries of theirs. They employed modern weapons of mass destruction and resorted to the most cruel methods unprecedented in the history of war—mass slaughter and wanton destruction.

It was not the Korean people, however, but the U.S. imperialist aggressors that knelt down, the very U.S. aggressors that had unleashed the war.

In the war the Korean people rose up to defend their fatherland to the last under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and waged a heroic struggle. The enemy, having paid with over 1,090,000 men and officers including more than 390,000 U.S. soldiers and an enormous amount of combat materials, had to kneel down and sign the armistice agreement at the very place where they had started the aggressive war.

It was a great victory won by the Korean people, but it was the first shameful defeat to the arrogant U.S. imperialism in its history of aggression. Through their victory the Korean people shattered the myth of the "invincibility" of U.S. imperialism, and proved that the day was gone forever when the imperialists could conquer and rob other nations at will.

The historic victory won by the Korean

people in the Fatherland Liberation War testified to the fact that no force in the world could conquer a people who have become masters of their sovereignty, when they rise up to defend freedom and honour of the fatherland under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party. It clearly showed the great vitality and superiority of the socialist system. The Korean people firmly defended the eastern outpost of the socialist camp, greatly contributed to the maintenance of world peace, and inspired the people who were struggling for national liberation and independence. The whole process of the war displayed in full the solidarity on proletarian internationalism of the peoples of the socialist countries.

The armistice agreement was, however, only the first step for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The U.S. imperialists calculated that Korea would never be able to rise up from the ashes. Even after the end of hostilities they ceaselessly perpetrated subversive and destructive activities against the Korean people in every possible way.

In the post-war years a series of tasks confronted the Korean people: to frustrate various knavish U.S. machinations and turn the truce into a lasting peace, to rehabilitate and reconstruct the war-devastated economy of the North so as to strengthen the revolutionary democratic base politically, economically and militarily, and change the northern part of Korea into a powerful material force for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The country was in a very difficult situation after the war. We had to start from scratch on the war ruins where everything was burnt to ashes and destroyed. We had to solve the question of the deteriorated people's life and of building socialism.

But the Korean people rose up in the struggle for the realization of these tasks

with the heroic spirit with which they defeated the U.S. imperialists in the war.

After the war, the Korean people adhering to the basic line of economic construction of the Workers' Party of Korea—the line of priority growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture—have established powerful heavy and light industrial bases and transformed agriculture into a socialist, modern one equipped with advanced technique.

As a result of concentrating the main force on the rehabilitation and development of heavy industry in the post-war years, the key branches of heavy industry—power, metal, coal, chemical and machine-building industries—have been established equipped with new technique.

In 1962 our heavy industry produced 11,400 million kwh of electric power, 13,200,000 tons of coal, over 1,200,000 tons of pig and granulated iron, 1,050,000 tons of steel, 2,380,000 tons of cement and about 780,000 tons of chemical fertilizer. And the new machine-building industry met mainly the demands of all branches of the national economy for heavy and precision machines and equipment, including machine-tools.

With the powerful support of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture developed by leaps and bounds.

Large modern light industrial factories were built, and small and medium local factories constructed in all parts of the country to work with raw materials and resources found in localities. As a result, the height of 250 million metres of textile goods was successfully taken in 1962. In the past we depended on the foreign countries for practically all consumer goods, but today we are able to meet on our own the people's needs.

Our once backward agriculture has been co-operativized and the technical revolution in the countryside is being successfully implemented. The rural villages are being changed into rich and cultured socialist communities equipped with advanced technique. Now 800,000 jungbo of paddy and non-paddy fields has been put under irrigation, irrigation having been completed in the main.

The average number of tractors for every

100 jungbo was 0.78 (in terms of 15 h. p.) as of the end of 1962.

In 1962, gross value of industrial output increased 10.2 times compared with the pre-liberation year 1944, 8.5 times over 1949, the prewar year. The total grain output increased from 2,650,000 tons in 1949 to 5,000,000 tons in 1962.

After the war a great number of major cities and villages rose from the ruins of war. From 1957 to 1961 alone, dwelling houses with a total floor space of 7,600,000 square metres were built in towns and 5,800,000 square metres in the countryside. And a great number of educational, cultural and public health establishments were erected.

Between 1962 and 1967 it is expected that 600,000 houses and flats for families are to be built in towns and in the countryside respectively. In 1962 already 200,000 families each in towns and villages moved into new apartments and farm houses.

Thanks to the correct guidance of the Party and to the heroic struggle of the Korean people the northern part of the country, which was reduced to ashes in the three-year long war launched by the U.S., has been turned into a powerful socialist industrial-agricultural country with the solid foundation of a self-supporting economy.

In the post-war period the northern part of Korea has witnessed a rapid development of education and the efflorescing national culture and arts. Compulsory secondary education was enforced in 1958 and in the near future compulsory 9-year technical schooling is to be introduced.

In 1962, 2,640,000 students and pupils or about one-fourth of the population were learning advanced scientific knowledge and technique at 8,957 schools of all levels including 97 institutions of higher learning. Now the country possesses an army of some 183,000 engineers, technicians and specialists. In our country everyone is entitled to free medical service and our arts called "golden arts" have won the admiration of the world.

Through the struggle which scored these successes the Korean people are rallied more closely than ever around the Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

All these successes are attributable to the victory over U.S. imperialism won by the

Korean people under the correct guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and their firm defence of the fatherland from the enemy, to their Chullima galloping after the war upholding the correct policy of the Party, and to the firm foundation of an independent economy that they have laid by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The Korean people are successfully carrying out the Seven-Year Plan for the promotion of the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and further strengthening the struggle for the consolidation of the revolutionary democratic base in the North.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. put forth correct measures for achieving the peaceful reunification of the fatherland by the Korean themselves without foreign interference after making the U.S. invaders withdraw from South Korea.

But the U.S. aggressors who have not given up their aggressive designs on Korea constantly violate the Armistice Agreement, keep up war provocations, and lay obstacles in every possible way to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi military junta, a brainchild of the U.S. imperialists, is, at the bidding of their master, exercising an unprecedented fascist terrorist rule over South Korea. They are wild in their attempt to check the South Korean people's cherished desire for peaceful reunification. And the South Korean economy and the people's living are faced with an irrevocable ruin.

But, in spite of the fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, an anti-American spirit is rising higher among the South Korean people. And the call for the independent spirit and sovereignty of the nation is getting louder day by day. All this testifies to the fact that the U.S. imperialists can never frustrate the just demand of the Korean people and that the aggressive aims of U.S. imperialism will be doomed to failure, however vicious the U.S. imperialists may become.

The Korean people will unite the whole patriotic forces of North and South Korea and launch a nation-wide struggle against the U.S. imperialists. Thus they will make the U.S. invaders quit South Korea and reunify their fatherland by themselves.

HABITUAL VIOLATORS OF THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

JANG JUNG HWAN

Major General of the Korean People's Army and
Senior Member of the Korean-Chinese Side of the
Military Armistice Commission

Ten years ago, on July 27, 1953, the Korean people after the three years and one month of heroic struggle shattered the U.S. imperialist aggressors and forced them to sign the Armistice Agreement.

The Korean Armistice Agreement ensures a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea and envisages a peaceful settlement of the Korean question including the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Since the ceasefire our side has abided strictly and consistently by the each article and paragraph of the agreement and has made the utmost efforts to create more favourable conditions for turning the ceasefire into an enduring peace.

However, the U.S. imperialists who do not want in the least to see the ceasefire turned into a durable peace, have habitually violated the Armistice Agreement from the first day of its signing. To them the truce meant a breathing spell for preparing for another adventurous war.

It is well known that the Armistice Agreement, in order to ensure the stability of the armistice and to create a favourable condition for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, stipulates: "Cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons, and ammunition" (Paragraph 13-d). In order to get rid of this "eyesore", the U.S. imperialists began obstructing, first of all, the



The American imperialists continue to violate the Armistice Agreement. At every session of the Military Armistice Commission the enemy side is at a loss for words hard pressed with the irrefutable facts presented by our side on its gross violation of the Armistice Agreement

work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

One of the essential functions of this Commission established on the strength of the Armistice Agreement as a supervisory organization was to supervise, observe, inspect, and investigate the rotation of military personnel and introduction into Korea of combat materials.

But with a view to introducing illegally large quantities of new-type weapons and combat equipment into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists obstructed in every way the functions of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams at the designated ports of entry in South Korea.

In disregard of the unanimously agreed decisions of the NNSC, the U.S. side prohibited the Inspection Teams from going aboard ships for inspection and from opening the cases to be inspected. In order to deny the personnel of the Inspection Teams the access to the objectives of inspection, the U.S. side persisted in aerial observation from helicopter and demanded the cases containing combat materials to be carried to the quarters of the teams for inspection.

Furthermore, the U.S. side shipped into South Korea large quantities of combat materials by the fraudulent means of neglecting or falsifying

advance notices to the Inspection Teams on the movement of the combat materials for the purpose of replacement. Paragraph 43 of the Armistice Agreement designated the ports of entry, but the American side shipped in volumes of combat materials through other ports than those designated ones.

While shipping illegally into South Korea large quantities of military equipment by every vile means, the U.S. side insulted the members of the Inspection Teams, jeopardized their safety and even committed the brutal murder of three Polish members and one Swedish member, until they unilaterally expelled the teams from the South Korean ports of entry in June 1956. Later, on June 21, 1957, they announced the unilateral abrogation of Paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement.

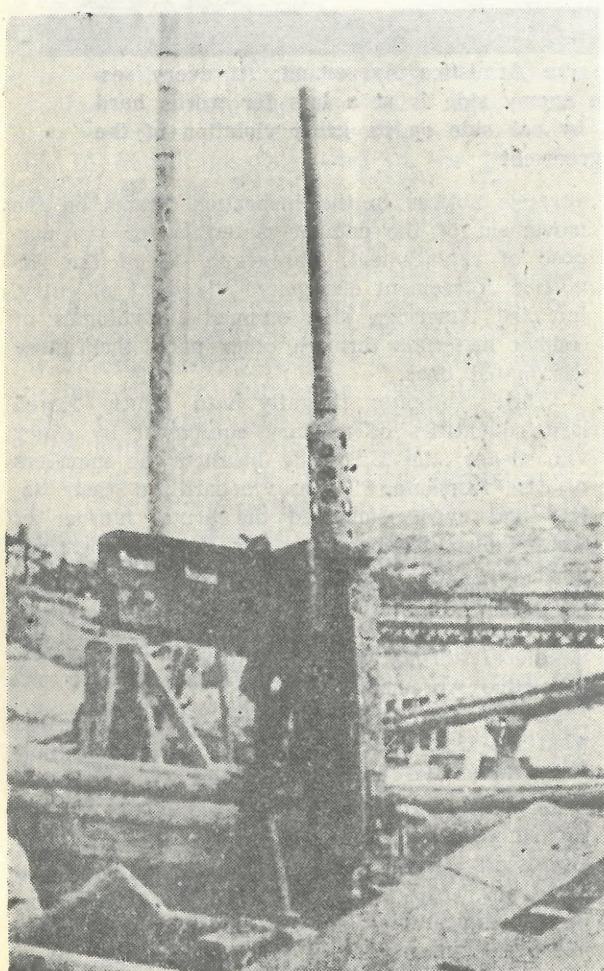
All the ensuing developments clearly revealed what the U.S. imperialists aimed at by repealing Paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement.

On the day following their unilateral denouncement of Paragraph 13-d, the U.S. imperialist aggressors began shipping into South Korea new-type F-100 jet fighters and an air division of A-bomb-carrying F-86 fighter-bombers which had been concentrated at U.S. air bases in Japan.

The U.S. imperialists moved the "U.N. Forces H.Q."—the headquarters of the aggressive army—from Japan to South Korea in July 1957, and shipped into South Korea 280-mm atomic cannons and an "Honest John" rocket battalion by March 1958, and set up the Fourth Guided Missile Command in the vicinity of Choonchun near the demilitarized zone in July 1958. These were followed by the introduction of guided missiles "Matador," Nike-Hercules" and "Hawk" as well as rocket-mounted new-type naval vessels.

Quite recently, the U.S. imperialists successively smuggled into South Korea and handed over to the murderous Pak Jung Hi clique F-86-D fighters and F-100 supersonic interceptors, air-to-air Sidewinder missiles, M-47 heavy tanks, 106-mm recoilless guns, destroyers, submarine chasers, mine sweepers, landing craft, etc.

An enemy's armed vessel which intruded into North Korea



Between July 1957, the month following the U.S. unilateral abrogation of Paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement, and December, the U.S. imperialists reorganized into pentomic units the U.S. Seventh Division in South Korea and the First Cavalry Division which had been moved into South Korea from Japan. The numerical strength of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops in South Korea kept growing. In the period February-October, 1961 alone four U.S. battle groups equipped with modern weapons were shipped into South Korea to be deployed along the military demarcation line.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who saw to it that the numerical strength of the South Korean puppet army grew from 15 divisions at the time of the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement to 31 divisions within the first few months after the truce, are frantic in reinforcing the South Korean puppet army on a greater scale to secure manpower to be used in launching another war in Korea.

To this end the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique, following their "revision" of the "Military Service Law," reclassified the service into "active, first reserve, conscript reserve, national services," and extended the service age limit from 40 to 45. This year they have taken measures for extending the term of service in the army and marine corps by one year, and frequently kick up a dust with the game of "calling up the reserves."

While extending on a large scale military installations throughout South Korea for unleashing a new war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists are intensifying combat readiness of the U.S. occupation troops and the South Korean puppet army, staging frequent military manoeuvres. According to their own data, they staged more than fifty war games last year.

All this shows, however, only part of the list of criminal U.S. violations of the Armistice Agreement. In violation of the Preamble of the Armistice Agreement stipulating "ensuring a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea" until a final peaceful settlement of the Korean question is achieved, and the provisions of the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. imperialists dispatch their military aircraft and war vessels to violate our territorial air and waters, commit repeatedly shooting and other kinds of armed assaults against our personnel within the demilitarized zone, infiltrate a great number of espionage agents into the territory of our side and are engaged in all kinds of provocations and

hostile acts. U.S. violations of the Armistice Agreement on the ground, on the sea and in the air since its coming into effect reach an astonishing number. Only the number of those cases protested against by our side at the meetings of the Military Armistice Commission and its subordinate agencies exceed 5,700 (as of April 30, 1963).

The provocative acts for a new war and violations of the Armistice Agreement by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea constitute a challenge to the Korean people and a menace to peace in the Far East and the rest of the world.

Kennedy and other U.S. war-maniacs, with a view to unleashing "limited war," "total war," and "anti-guerrilla warfare" for suppressing the national-liberation movement in Asia, are dispatching one top-ranking servant after another to South Korea and other parts of Asia to raise the drooping spirits of their aggressive troops and puppet armies and to fan up war hysteria.

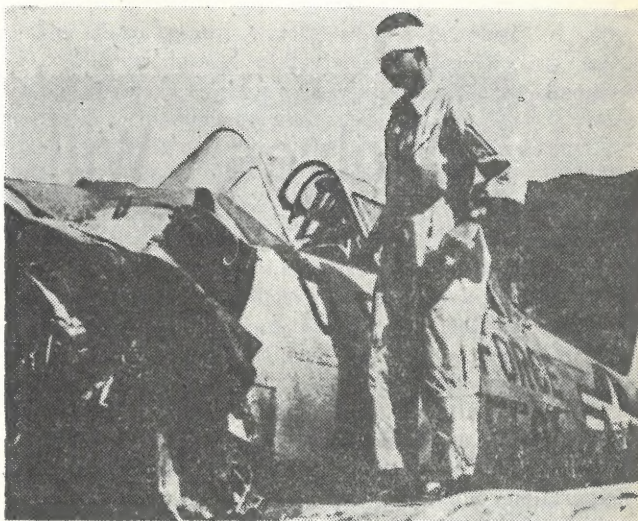
Last year alone, Kennedy's special military advisor Taylor, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Lemnitzer, Secretary of Defence McNamara, Secretary of the Army Stahr, Secretary of the Air Force Zuckert, commander-in-chief of the naval force in the Pacific Felt, commander-in-chief of the ground force in the Pacific Collins, commander-in-chief of the air force in the Pacific O'Donnell and other bellicose generals successively came to South Korea, made a general survey of the combat readiness of their own aggressive army and the puppet troops in South Korea, and indulged in warlike harangues.

All facts lay bare that the U.S. imperialists are criminals who are deliberately and systematically violating the Armistice Agreement, war maniacs who are actively working for another aggression and the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

But, as the historical lessons tell, no lunatic fits of the warlike U.S. imperialists will frighten the Korean people.

No desperation of the U.S. aggressors will save the hopeless crisis of their colonial rule in South Korea. Nor can they check the South Korean people's struggle for driving out the U.S. aggressors, overthrowing Pak Jung Hi's military fascist dictatorship and accelerating the country's reunification without outside interference.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive troops must



A U.S. plane and its pilot captured while reconnoitring our side

get out of South Korea at once with all their murderous weapons.

This is the unanimous demand of the entire Korean people, the masters of Korea, and the people of the whole world.

It is also a strict demand of the Korean Armistice Agreement that envisages a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

The Korean and Chinese side of the Military Armistice Commission will be faithful as ever to the obligations provided for by the Armistice Agreement and will exert all necessary efforts to safeguard the Korean armistice from all wily schemes of the U.S. aggressors to scuttle it.

The Korean people and the men and officers of the Korean People's Army firmly united around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung will never tolerate the war machinations of the U.S. imperialists and will never hand over to anyone the precious socialist gains that they have won at the price of their blood and sweat. Should the U.S. imperialists forget the historic lessons of the late Korean war and cause recklessly another conflagration in Korea, they will be burnt to ashes in the flames they themselves ignited.

Wolves Will Be Wolves

KOO IL SUN

On all continents and in all countries where the imperialists hold sway, people's struggle is growing fiercer with volcanic force against the imperialist-colonial system which generates untold misfortunes and sufferings for people and to which suppression of man by man and bloodshed are inherent.

In Southeast Asia, in Latin America and in many parts of Africa, people are fighting to smash the cursed imperialism and colonialism, to win freedom and national independence.

This powerful struggle of the peoples is dealing fatal blows at the imperialist-colonial system that is hanging by a thread.

The Algerian people had for eight years waged a heroic struggle against the French imperialists to win national independence. Their victory brought an end to the protracted colonial rule of French imperialism. Initial victory has been achieved by the people of Indonesia in their struggle for the liberation of West Irian. In Laos the people smashed the sinister designs of U.S. imperialism that had in every way hampered the national independence, and they have established a government of national union.

The heroic Cuban people waged a persistent armed struggle and built the first socialist state in Latin America. They dealt telling blows at the U.S. colonial rule in Latin America which had for centuries been regarded as an undisturbed domain of the United States. The people of Cuba showed a revolutionary example to the peoples on that continent who are fighting against their enemy—U.S. imperialism.

The national liberation struggle of the peoples of colonies and dependent countries against imperialism is growing in strength and scope, enjoying the support of the powerful anti-imperialist forces of the present day—the powerful socialist camp embracing a population of one thousand million, the international communist move-

ment, and revolutionary movements of the working people in capitalist countries.

The imperialists led by U.S. imperialism are subjected to incessant attacks and pressure, from within and without, from all sides, of the peoples who are set to fight imperialism and colonialism.

In face of the powerful struggle of the peoples, the imperialists are extremely uneasy about the impending ruin and are stricken with fear. There is no force strong enough to arrest the downfall of imperialism.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said "ours is a great age of struggles and revolutionary storms when fierce class struggle is going on on a world-wide scale, all the oppressed people, all the oppressed nations on the globe have risen up for liberation struggle."

The reactionary forces of imperialism which have lived their day will, as the historical experience shows, not leave the scene of history of their own will. The more disadvantageous the situation grows for them, the wilder they will get to save themselves from the final doom.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, the chieftain of world reaction and the sworn enemy of people, have set up military bases in different parts of the world, where their aggressive troops are engaged in all sorts of provocative acts. At the same time, they resort to every conceivable means to attack the socialist camp, and suppress the liberation struggle of the peoples of colonies and dependent countries for freedom and national independence.

For eighteen years the U.S. imperialists have occupied the southern part of Korea ignoring the demand of the entire Korean people for their withdrawal. They have turned South Korea into their colony, a military base for aggression. Moreover, one provocative act after another has been committed against the North.

Occupation of South Korea by the U.S. Impe-

rialist army and the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea impede the reunification of Korea and gravely menace peace in the Far East. From these all misfortunes of the Korean people stem.

The U.S. imperialists, giving a lip-service to "peace," are brutally suppressing the national liberation struggle of the peoples, brandishing atomic weapons.

The U.S. imperialists have for several years been carrying on an "undeclared war" in South Viet Nam in their attempt to crush the south Vietnamese people's struggle for national liberation. They have not only turned Viet Nam into a testing ground of the infamous "special war." They have perpetrated the criminal act of employing noxious chemicals to massacre the peaceful population of south Viet Nam.

The U.S. imperialists, far from leaving Taiwan, an integral part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, continue to intrude into the territorial waters and air of China, without heeding the repeated warnings of the Chinese Government, thereby aggravating tension in the Taiwan Straits. They have abetted the Indian reactionaries in trumping up the Sino-Indian border issue and staging aggression against China. This spells a grave menace to peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The U.S. imperialists continue with their piratical aggressive acts against Cuba in their frantic attempt to prevent her revolutionary influence on the national liberation struggle in Latin America where anti-American struggle is raging in full fury.

Indicative of this is the "presidential conference of the Central American states."

In mid-March, under the baton of Kennedy, the top-ranking U.S. war-monger, heads of Central American states gathered in San Jose in Costa Rica for a conference, which discussed the tightening of the blockade of Cuba in all spheres—political, economic and military—and launching of an all-out aggression against Cuba.

The bellicose U.S. imperialists are resorting to every conceivable means—armed intervention, military provocations, subversive and sabotage activities—to scrap the Geneva Agreement on Laos and undermine the national independence and unity of the Laotian people. Some time ago, they perpetrated an outrageous crime of abetting their agents in murdering one of the Laotian political leaders Quinim Pholsena.

All this proves that U.S. imperialism is the chieftain of aggression and war, the mainstay of

neo-colonialism, the international gendarme and the most heinous enemy of the peoples.

The predatory, aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed; only it has become more ferocious and sinister.

The wolf will not turn the sheep, whatever guise it may put on, nor can it cover up its predatory nature.

People see through what lies behind the honeyed words of the imperialists and colonialists led by the U.S. imperialists, and maintain at all times sharp vigilance against the sinister aggressive acts of imperialism. For the preservation of peace they constantly expose and smash the intrigues of the imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war has boomeranged. It has intensified the struggle of the revolutionary people for freedom and national independence.

Two hundred million peoples of Latin America who had for centuries been under the colonial yoke of U.S. imperialism, are vigorously fighting for national liberation, against U.S. imperialism, in defence of Cuba, looking up the Cuban revolution as the banner of their struggle.

People's voices "We support Cuba. Yankees, go home!" ring out more loudly in Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay and in all other Latin American countries.

The Latin American people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and in defence of Cuba hit a new high in late March this year. This found expression in the convocation in Brazil of the American Continental Congress in Solidarity with Cuba. The whole continent of Latin America is swept by a powerful tide of anti-American struggle, which takes various forms—demonstrations, mass meetings and mass political strikes.

Colonial rule of imperialism is being shaken to its foundation in Southeast Asia in face of the people's struggle.

The struggle of the south Vietnamese people against the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and for national independence is dealing crushing blows at the U.S. imperialists and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique.

Neither "special war," nor mopping-up operations, nor any sort of brutal slaughter of people will help the U.S. imperialists to thwart the south Vietnamese people's heroic struggle for freedom. The struggle against colonial enslavement by U.S. imperialism is gathering momentum day by day in Ceylon, Burma and in other coun-

(Continued on page 40.)

PAK DO KEUN

ELECTRIC INDUSTRY IN KOREA



AFTER liberation Korea's electric industry has developed, traversing a difficult road.

At the time of their surrender in 1945 the Japanese imperialists savagely destroyed the hydropower stations in Korea. As a result, in 1946, the year after Korea's liberation, electric power production was only 48.6 per cent of that in 1944.

After the country's liberation the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic directed main efforts to the rehabilitation of power generating facilities severely destroyed by Japanese imperialism. And Soopong, Huchun-gang, Jangjing-gang and Boojun-gang hydropower stations were reconstructed. At the beginning of 1950, the total power generating capacity reached 1,450,000 kva and the electric power production increased more than 1.5 times compared with 1946.

In the war launched by the U.S. imperialists, however, our electric industry was heavily damaged. Indiscriminate U.S. bombings devastated hydropower stations and transmission and distribution networks. During 1952-1953 the generating capacity was only about 300,000 kva, and the power output was merely 13-18 per cent compared with 1944.

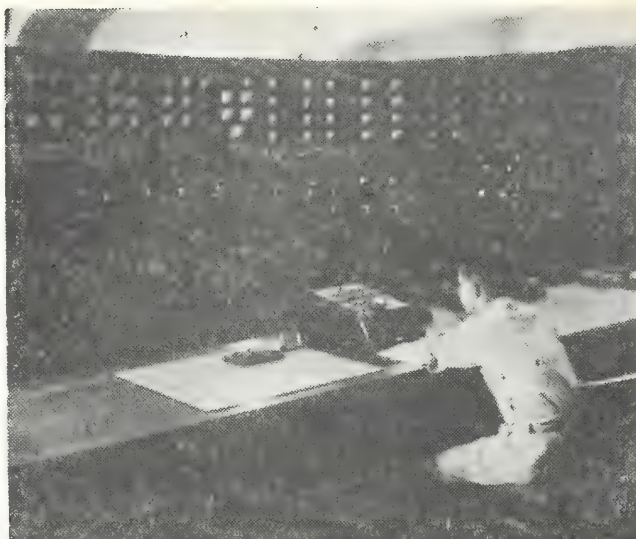
When the war ended in 1953 and the country started the post-war rehabilitation and development of the national economy, our electric industry was confronted with a difficult task—the

task of rapidly rehabilitating and building hydropower stations and transmission and distribution network in accordance with the Party's economic policy of giving priority to the development of heavy industry with the simultaneous growth of light industry and agriculture.

Thanks to the selfless struggle of the working people of our country to carry through the Party's policy, during the period of the Three-Year Plan and the First Five-Year Plan Huchun-gang, Jangjin-gang, Boojun-gang, Booryung and Keumgang-san hydropower stations in addition to the Soopoong Hydropower Station with an annual capacity of 700,000 kva were rehabilitated and reconstructed, equipped with advanced technique. And dams of all hydropower stations were restored fully. Also during this period construction of a number of new power stations were carried on. Among them the large Dokro-gang Hydropower Station has already been put into operation. Thus, the generating capacity of our electric industry has reached 1,800,000 kva and the power output increased by 654 per cent as against 1953.

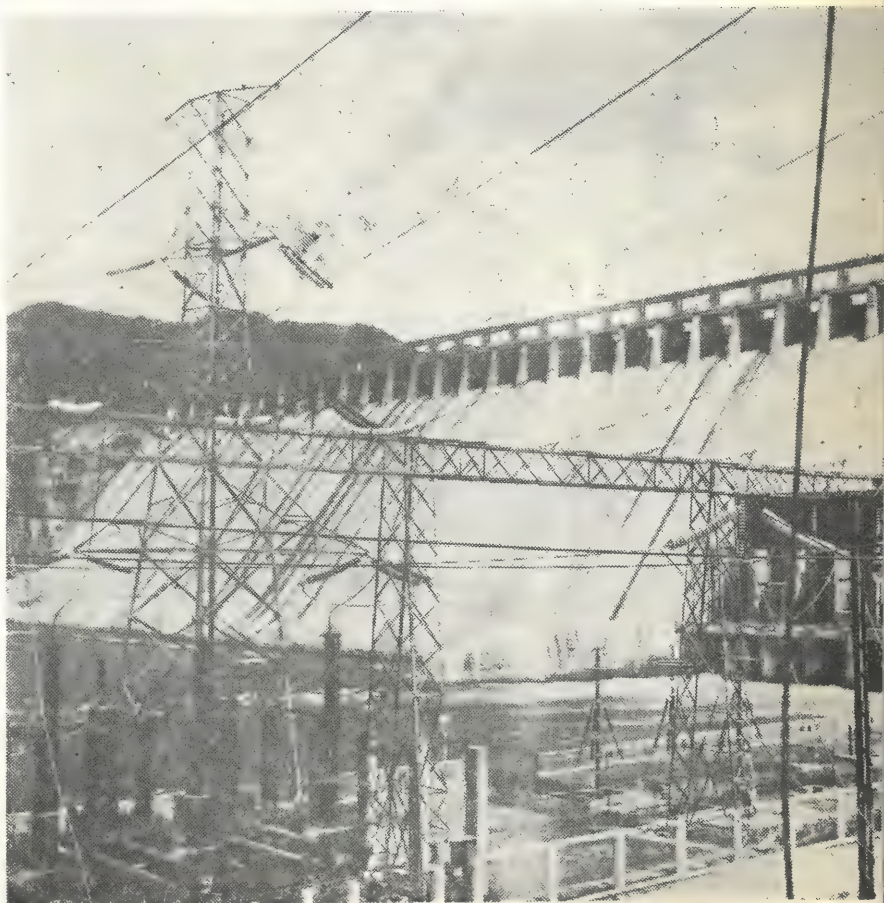
Transmission and distribution lines and transmission facilities, too, have been equipped with advanced technique and distributed all the more rationally in accordance with the distribution of industries and to meet the material and cultural requirements of the entire people.

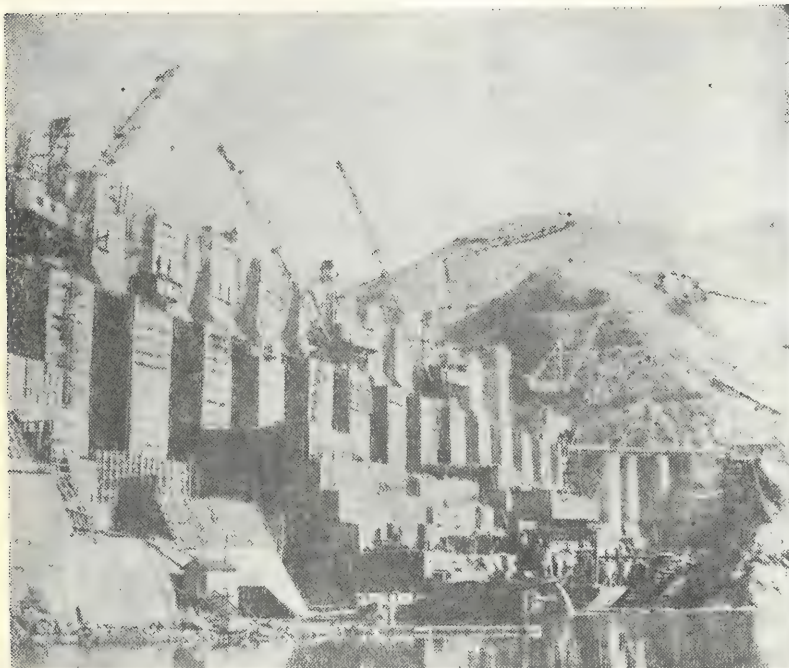
Today, our electric industry can fully feed the chemical industry and all other industrial branches. Not only that. It is ensuring power needed for bringing hundreds of thousands of jungbo of paddy and non-paddy fields under irrigation, and it is contributing greatly to the country's electrification, too.



The distribution board of the Soopoong Hydro-power Station

Dam of the Soopoong Hydro-power Station





Construction site of the Kangge Youth Hydro-electric Power Station

During the current Seven-Year Plan period (1961-67) our electric industry will make yet bigger strides.

Our country abounds in hydropower and fuel resources. Availing ourselves of these favourable conditions, we plan to increase the power output to 16,000-17,000 million kwh by the end of 1967.

To this end, the Party set forth the tasks of further consolidating the existing power stations, combining rationally the construction of hydropower stations with that of thermal power stations, and of waging a nationwide movement for setting up medium and small power stations, while concentrating on building big-scale power stations.

At present, the Kangge Youth Hydropower Station with a generating capacity of 246,000 kva is being built in the Rangrim-Kangge district in Jagang Province, the northernmost part of

Korea.

Pyongyang Thermal Power Station with a capacity of 400,000 kw is now under construction in Pyongyang, the democratic capital of Korea. This station will supply sufficient electricity to Pyongyang even in a dry season. At the same time, it will be utilized for the central heating system for the citizens of Pyongyang, and it will send hot water to Pyongyang to make the people's living more convenient and comfortable.

In the Seven-Year Plan period the Woonbong Hydropower Station with a capacity of 400,000 kva now under construction and the Sudoosoo Hydropower Station with a capacity of 494,000 kva will be completed. Besides, large thermal power stations will be constructed in Bookchang and other major coal-fields in addition to many factory thermal power stations that will generate power utilizing extra and waste

heat. And the work will start on the construction of big-scale hydropower stations—the Bochun Power Station and those on the upper reaches of the Daidong and Chungchun rivers.

In connection with these projects, all the technical preparations and investigation work are being successfully carried on.

Along with the construction of new big-scale power stations, more medium- and small-scale power stations utilizing irrigation reservoirs and small rivers will be built extensively. These power stations will satisfy more fully the local requirements for electricity. They will give some 100,000 kilowatts of electricity.

With the construction of many large hydraulic and thermal power stations in the Seven-Year Plan period, the total power generating capacity will grow to 3.3-3.5 million kw, and the proportion of thermal power will rise from 4.6 to 32 per cent.

This means that a vast power station construction programme which will exceed by far what the Japanese imperialists did during the 36 years of their rule over Korea will be carried out in a matter of 6-7 years.

At the same time, the power transmission system will be expanded and reinforced and its technical installations be further strengthened. In connection with the construction of new power stations and the creation and expansion of industrial centres, a more rational power distribution network will be set up so as to raise the circulating capacity to meet the needs of localities. Moreover, to fully ensure the supply of electricity to South Korea in the future, the necessary power transmission network is being prepared.

Today, technical installations

have been considerably strengthened in power transmission, and advanced work method is being widely introduced in repair work.

The level of automation will be decisively enhanced from power generation to power transmission by introducing telemetric

and automatic control in power stations and transformer stations.

Many reservoirs of the power stations are being used also for fish-breeding, and holiday homes and health resorts are being set up on the shores of the man-made lakes.

Our electric industry will be

installed with all-round advanced technical equipment, and it will contribute greatly to the development of all branches of the national economy of the country which will turn into an advanced industrial country in the near future and to the material and cultural wellbeing of the people.

ECONOMIC BRIEFS

FIRST QUARTER TARGET SURPASSED

The working people of the country who have risen up in the struggle for successful implementation of the national economic plan for this year finished the first quarter targets with flying colours.

According to data compiled by the Central Statistical Board of the State Planning Commission the targets for the first quarter of the year were surpassed by 4.5 per cent in the gross value of industrial output. The plan was overfulfilled in various fields as follows: the output of electricity and electric motors by 2 per cent respectively; coal, pig and granulated iron, and steel by 3 per cent respectively; structural steel by 9 per cent; transformers by 19 per cent.

Then the plan for the output of tractors for the first quarter was carried out 100 per cent.

Thus the output of major industrial products showed a marked growth, with the result that, in particular, the output of pig and granulated iron increased by 11 per cent, steel by 22 per cent, structural steel by 31 per cent, electric motors by 19 per cent, tractors by 24 per cent, and transformers by 48 per cent compared with the figures of the first quarter of last year.

In this period the utility rate of equipment markedly increased in all branches of the national economy. The per hour utility rate of blast furnaces rose by 0.7 per cent, elec-

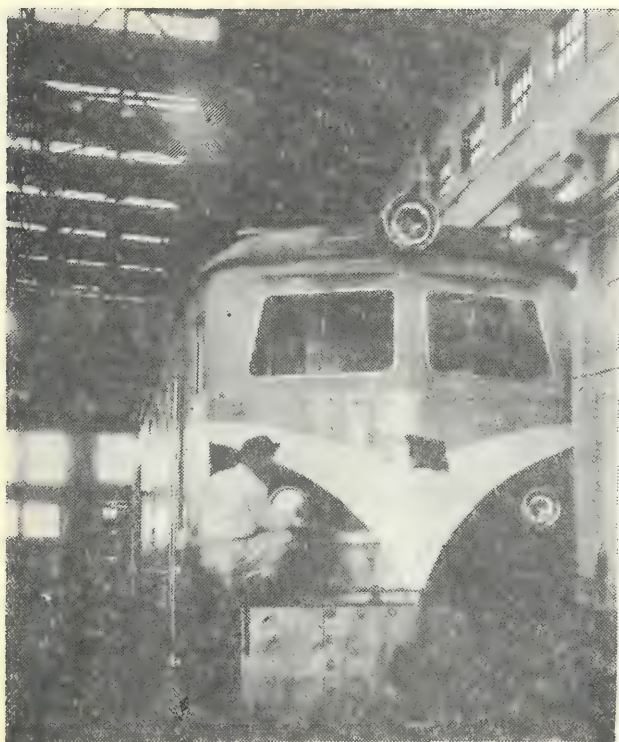
tric furnaces by 1.3 per cent, heavy rolling machines by 7.7 per cent, thick plate rolling machines by 12.8 per cent and cement kiln by 5.9 per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The first quarter witnessed also a surging mass technical innovation movement in the factories and enterprises.

The factories and enterprises under the Ministries of Machine-building Industry, Metal and Chemical Industries, Electric and Coal Industries, and Building-materials Industry and under the General Bureau of Light Industry introduced more than 8,700 innovation and rationalization proposals into production, thus making it possible to save more than 1.2 million mandays a year.

Particularly, in the field of machine-building industry, indispensable for the all-round technical reconstruction of the national economy, the technical innovation was pushed ahead vigorously, and many production processes were automatised and presses were widely used.

These brilliant achievements scored in the first quarter of the year represent a firm guarantee for the successful fulfilment of the national economy for this year, a year of weighty importance in carrying out the tasks for the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan.



Final touch to a "Red Banner" electric locomotive

There is a long story behind the "Red Banner No. 1."

When the shop was set up, it had to overcome many difficulties. To be sure, workers were assigned, and there were a few machines. But they had only a few machine tools. Still worse, there was not a single technician who had experiences in making electric locomotives. And no one had ever designed an electric locomotive. Such being the case, the workers and technicians devoted two hours every day for technical study, and they had to start making tools.

Meanwhile, designers and technicians started designing an electric locomotive. They drew up 5,000 blueprints in a matter of six months. But the workers could not wait until all the designs were completed. Production had to go on after each blueprint was finished. Naturally, they met with many failures, because everything was new to them. After a good deal of difficulties the first electric locomotive was born in August 1961.

The first electric locomotive made its first appearance on the Kowun-Shinsungchun section on August 26, 1961.

The first electric locomotive "Red Banner No. 1" decked with multi-coloured tapes on its first run proved itself to be most efficient. This enlivened the workers of this factory greatly, and

Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory

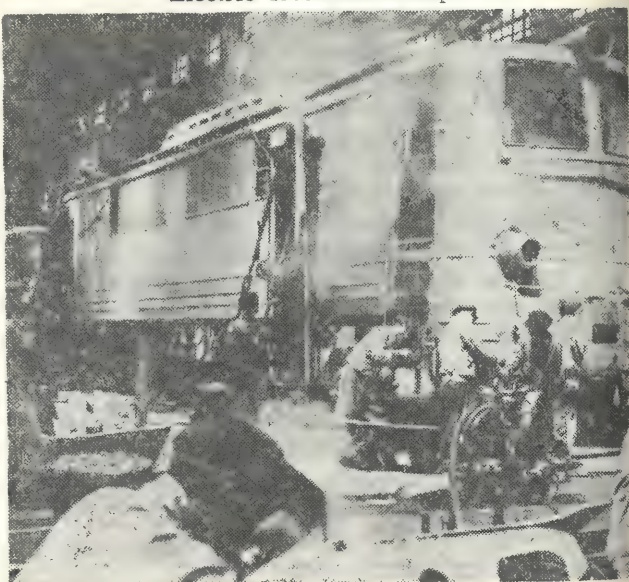
THERE was a time when trains leaving Pyongyang bound for Chungjin, the important industrial city in northeast Korea, had to negotiate with much difficulty the steep sections between Shinsungchun and Kowun and between Danchun and Myungchun.

However, with the electrification of these sections, today trains run these parts of the line with ease. And the travelling has become more pleasant.

Now the electric locomotive "Red Banner" pulls the trains over these steep hills.

The electric locomotives "Red Banner" come from the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory. It was called Pyongyang Railway Factory until an electric locomotive shop was set up in the factory in August 1960. Then a year later, in August 1961, it turned out the first electric locomotive "Red Banner No. 1" ever made in Korea.

Electric locomotive shop



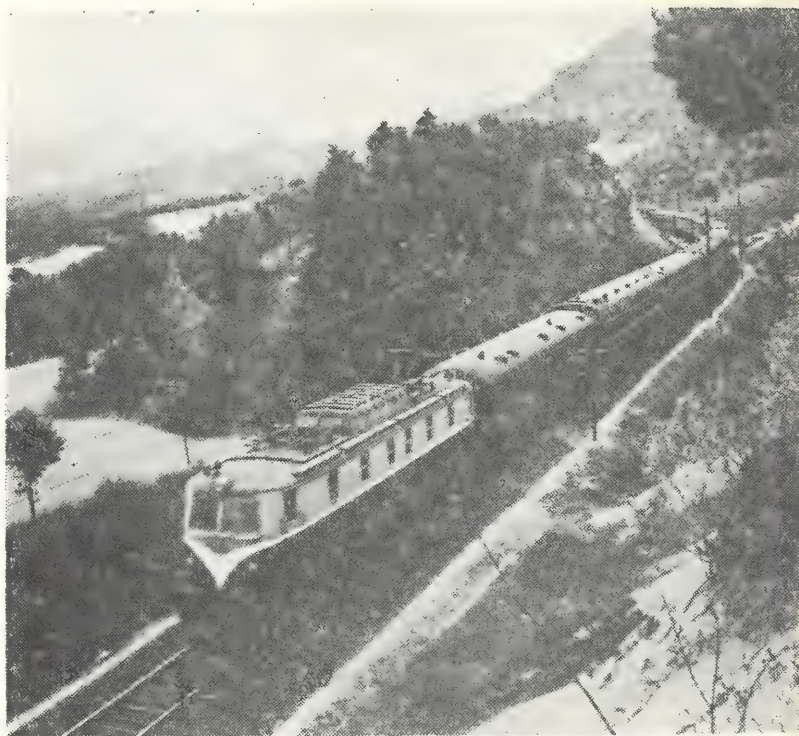
making electric locomotives began in real earnest.

Only a few years ago we had to import electric locomotives but now we have become self-sufficient in them. Accordingly, the factory too has been expanded.

The Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory will produce more electric locomotives to accelerate the tempo of the country's railway electrification.

By 1967 the main railway lines of North Korea will be electrified.

Electrification of railway will be of decisive advantage both in the economic and cultural aspects of transportation. It will reduce the volume of consumption of fuel to one-fifth. Not only that. A considerable amount of labour will be saved and traffic capacity be nearly doubled.



An electric locomotive-pulled train connects the arteries of the land

PYONGYANG SILK REELING MILL COMPLETED

On the eve of May Day a new silk reeling mill was commissioned in Pyongyang.

The compound of the Pyongyang Silk Reeling Mill covers over 125,000 square metres and its buildings have a total floor space of more than 12,500 square metres, fully equipped with up-to-date reeling machines and other installations, all made by our machine-building factories.

All the work processes are mechanized or automatised, from charging raw materials to selecting cocoons and finding yarn ends and winding yarn on the spinning wheels.

The compound is ringed with some 25,000 square metres of greeneries and the factory has various service establishments: an over-night rest home, a restaurant, a barber's shop, stores, a day nursery, a kindergarden, a clinic, and a higher technical school.

This big modern factory has been completed in a little over one year. This mill will

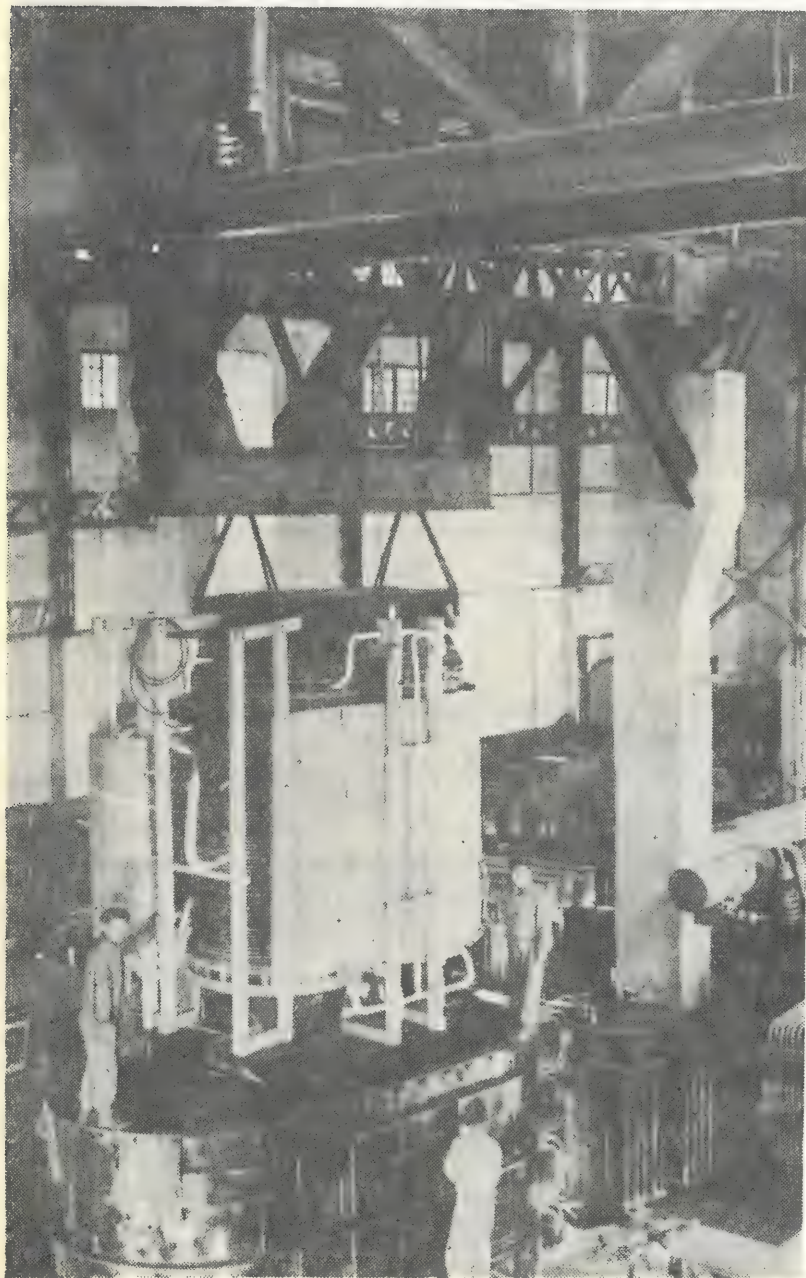
dispose of 4,000 tons of cocoons annually and turn out silk yarn enough to produce 7,000,000 metres of high-grade silk.

A part of the newly built Pyongyang Silk Reeling Mill



20,000-kva TRANSFORMERS

20,000-kva transformers are produced at the Daian Electric Appliances Factory



ONE August day in 1961, just before the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the workers of the Daian Electric Appliances Factory turned out a 20,000-kva transformer, the first of its kind ever made in our country, as a present to the Party Congress. It was another big success scored by the machine-building industry of our country.

Since then two years have passed. Some time ago I visited the factory. When I stepped into the compound of the factory, I saw giant transformers ready for shipment. They will be sent to new power stations or substations.

It was a short two years ago when the first giant transformer appeared, but now the factory turns out one transformer after another. At the transformer shop I saw the workers assemble them.

Everything was moving with a machine-like precision. When one process was over, the crane came to pick up and bring it to the next process. The work-team members have thus reduced the time of assembling transformers from 20 days to 10 days.

From the tube-making shop heavy pounding of pneumatic hammers and noise of tapping iron plates were heard. I met there Labour Hero Kim Jin Ha,

manager of the tube-making shop, who was teaching oxyacetylene welding method to fresh workers. He told me a little about the giant transformers. This is what he said:

"In 1961 when we started to make this giant transformer many obstacles stood in our way. Then we were short of machines and technique to make them. We failed many times, but we did not give up until we succeeded in making the first one. Now things are quite different. Not only are we turning out 20,000-kva transformers in succession. We also made 15,000-kva synchronous phase regulators."

Led by him, we went to the shop where transformer cases were made.

According to the shop manager, they made already five giant transformers this year. He added that there was a time when his shop made two 5 h.p. electric motors back in August 1946 and they thought it was an event for the factory though one of them did not work well.

But now! The factory is producing various kinds of electric appliances including these large transformers.

The factory has contributed greatly to the development of our power industry and it keeps growing as the power industry of the country is being expanded.



Various transformers are turned out here



Assembling of the rotor of a 3,000 kw dynamo

Pyongyang Thermal Power Station Under Construction

A big thermal power station is rising up in an industrial district of the city of Pyongyang. Upon completion it will have a generating capacity of 400,000 kw.

The new power station will stand in a compound of 400,000 sq. m. and it will consume 7,000 tons of coal a day.

When the thermal power station is completed, the long-dis-

tance transmission of electricity to Pyongyang as has been done hitherto will not be needed. Moreover, with the combination of the production of hydraulic and thermal power electricity, power generation will not be affected by the dry season. The new power station will greatly benefit the Pyongyang citizens.

The waste steam from the turbines of the generators will be

used for the central heating system in Pyongyang. Then it means that heating facilities with boilers will vanish gradually in city blocks and the housewives will use electricity for cooking.

The construction work is in full swing.

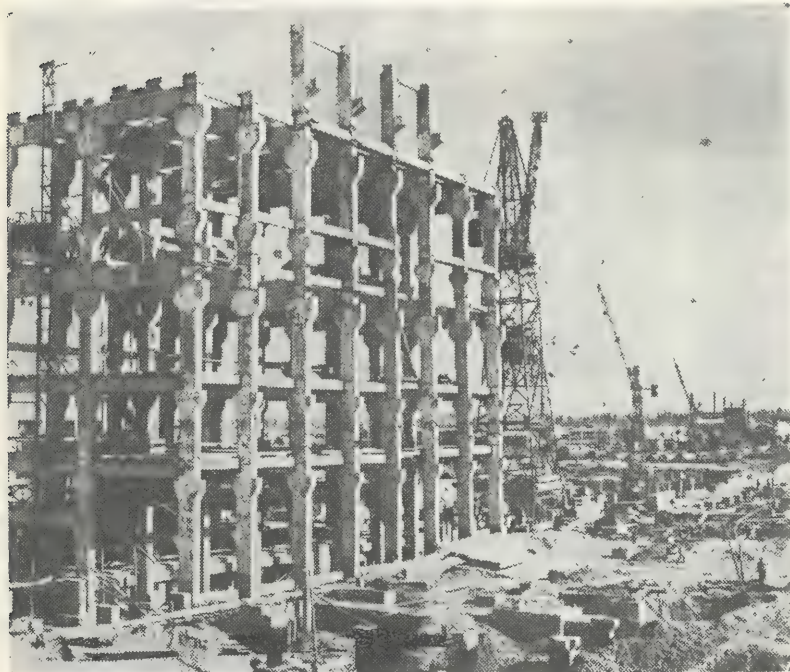
The main building which will house generators, and many auxiliary establishments, such as coal yard, pumping station, and sewerage are under construction.

At present, main efforts are concentrated on the first stage project which will be put into operation next year. Then it will give some 200,000 kw. And it is expected that generator No. 1 will be put into operation within this year. The construction of the main building which will house generator No. 1 has been completed in the main.

Meanwhile, generators and equipment are coming in, and the installation of the boilers has been almost completed.

At present, the work has been started on some 40 per cent of the whole project, and the year of 1965 will witness the completion of the whole project.

The project is making a brisk headway



SPRING comes with the thaw. And the Daidong River, in the bright beams of the spring sun—now gold, then silver—rises in the deep mountains, flows down through the valleys and then into the plain areas. On the way before it empties itself into the West Sea it passes by many rest-homes, mines, co-op farms, factories, and eventually through Pyongyang, the democratic capital.

Until the country's liberation on August 15, 1945, this river had witnessed much exploitation and oppression on its banks, and it had carried the tears of the peasants cursing the drought and flood that came every year.

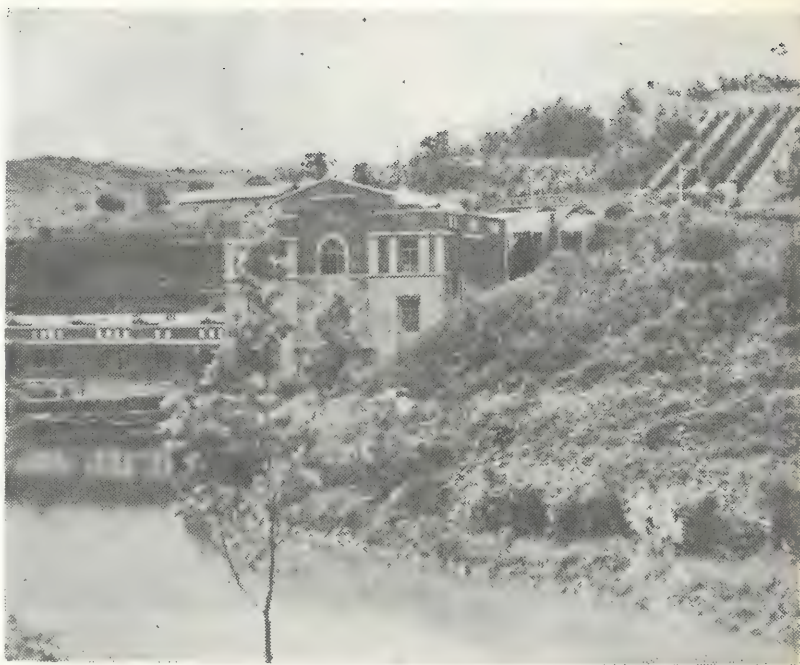
With the setting up of the people's power on this land, however, the creative endeavour of the people has turned this river into a river of happiness.

The Daidong River, renowned for its beauty from olden times, is also a source of irrigation, turning the barren land on its basin into fertile soil which knows no crop failure.

Today the words "the field which knows no crop failure" are a synonym of Korea's rural areas.

In our country from ancient times, the staple crop has been paddy. But every year drought and flood hit the country resulting in poor harvest. And our ancestors lamented: "Farming depends upon the will of the Heaven."

Now, however, things are quite different. A great nature-remaking has been successfully carried out on this land. Irrigation, which the Party set forth after the war as the first and foremost task of the rural technical revolution, has been conducted on a nation-wide scale. As a result, today the whole of our country has been covered with a network of irrigation channels.



Pumping station of the Kiyang Irrigation System

Kiyang Irrigation System

LI BYUNG HI

The Kiyang Irrigation System is one of the country's biggest. About one hour's sailing from Pyongyang on the Daidong River, one will see a canal on the right side. This is the raceway of the Kiyang Irrigation System.

Water from the Daidong River runs through the 20,000-metre-long raceway to pour into the well-known Taisung Reservoir, a big man-made lake. The lake hemmed in by the beautiful mountains has been a source of inspiration to many poets and painters. It is 40 kilometres round and built by blocking four

valleys.

This is what the chief-engineer of the Irrigation Management Office said when we stood on a mountain-high dam:

"In 1957 Premier Kim Il Sung personally visited here. Then the whole place was overgrown with weeds. But he showed us in detail how an irrigation project—today's Kiyang Irrigation Project—could be built. Since then, he gave on-the-spot guidance to the project on many occasions."

The construction works proceeded at a giddy speed, and the reservoir was completed in two



Irrigation water overflows the Chungsan-ri Plain

years; then some 4,000 structures were completed: pumping stations, culverts, tunnels, 3,000-ri channels, and 15 other reservoirs, etc.

Such a giant project was quite unthinkable in the pre-liberation days. But in this era our workers, peasants and technicians built this giant works with machines, equipment and materials produced in our country. And the people once again deeply feel the great vitality of the policy of the Party which has laid the firm foundation of a self-supporting national economy.

Around the lake stand stately rest-homes. Fast motor-boats ply on the lake, and holiday-makers are out for boating. Then the whole lake is swarmed with fish.

On the northern and southern ends of the lake stand the catchment towers. Against the background of green hills and the azure sky the towers painted in

white mirror a beautiful picture in the clear water of the lake. By the towers power stations are being built.

The Taisung Reservoir is the "mother" of fifteen reservoirs in the Kiyang Irrigation System, and its water runs through numerous channels, large and small, irrigating the paddy-fields of 118 co-op farms in six counties. It has turned the fields fertile, and spelled a great change in farming and in the life of the peasants. In the areas covered by this irrigation system, the grain output will increase by 300,000 tons. It was not without reason for a Swiss who visited here to comment: "The water of this reservoir is gold."

In the near future, the Kiyang Irrigation System will be connected with the Pyungnam Irrigation System in the same province, which is larger than this, then with a far bigger

irrigation system now being built in the Amrock area in the northwestern part of Korea.

A number of channels are ramified far and wide.

We walked some distance along the course which was going to Okdo-ri, a mountain village.

The irrigation channels run through the fields, skirt hills, go through a 500-metre long tunnel, then climb up a mountain, before reaching Okdo-ri, some 12 km away.

I know Okdo-ri. I had been there during the war time. Then the whole village was reduced to ashes by the U.S. bombings.

Today, however, quite a different scene greeted my eyes. A new village appeared there. There was a big theatre, too. Peasant Li Byung Do, now 49 years old, who was born and grew up there, had the following to say:

"Before liberation, we poor peasants had to go through back-breaking toil day in and day out. Abject poverty was our lot. And we were humiliated and suppressed by the landlords and the Japanese imperialists. In those days, we did not have even enough water. What a life we had then, if you call that a life! In those days we spent whole summer in fetching water to feed the fields. Oh, what a job it was.... But the dry spells dried up the crops, and floods washed them away.

"With the country's liberation, we became masters of the land and improved our lot—our own houses and better living conditions. After the co-operativization of the countryside, our life became happier and more bountiful. What is more, the irrigation has brought water to us. Now we envy no one."

The peasant told us much more about his happy life. His three

children are in institutions of higher learning. One of them is taking post-graduate course. They all receive state scholarships.

His neighbour, a young man, who had just returned from a two-week vacation at the rest home, told me this:

"Thanks to irrigation, in the Okdo-ri village, the acreage of paddy-field expanded threefold, and the areas of non-paddy field, stock-farms and orchards too increased. Not only that, the quality of crops improved markedly. And irrigation has created a favourable condition for land adjustment and mechanization is being introduced with tractors and other machines. The work which took fifteen days to do in the past is done today in only one day. But the harvest increased 5 times. And now, Onchun County situated along the seaside, beyond two mountains from here, gets benefits from the Kiyang Irrigation System ten

times more than we!"

I followed the channels winding the mountains, all the way to Onchun County. The whole area is crisscrossed with waterways. It is said that the people there until several years ago had never thought that the flow of the Daidong River so far away would reach here. Of course, they had never dreamed that the river would be brought here to make their life so much more bountiful. Here a vast stretch of wasteland and tideland was brought under cultivation three years ago, and the peasants have reaped a bumper harvest every year. Reclamation of tideland and extension of channels are briskly being done.

Spring was all round. It was in the air and it was breathing new life into this new land. This spring, too, promises a bumper harvest! The joyous spring songs of the happy peasants travel far across the fields and the waterways and the hills echo merrily.

At Ryongwul the waterway branches out



A Workshop in the Orchard

JANG SUK HOON

Always our people respect and love the war veterans who defended the native land where peaceful happy life effloresces from encroachment by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. Most warmly the people embrace their sons and daughter who fought at the risk of their lives and emerged victorious from the war, and pay special attention to the welfare of these soldiers after their discharge from the army.

Some three kilometres to the east of Kiljoo in North Hamkyung Province, is a big orchard at the foot of a hill. In the orchard there are white houses. These are the buildings which disabled soldiers who had fought the enemy in the Fatherland Liberation War make their home, which the people call Kiljoo War Veterans Workshop.

The orchard itself is a very big one and a wide road runs through it. When the apple trees are in bloom, and bear fruits, the orchard presents a lovely scene.

Once a veterans' recuperation home stood there. But, as their health improved, the veterans who had been recuperating there decided to take a new course in their determination to do their share for the prosperity of the country. They renamed their home a workshop.

Praising highly their patriotism the state gave them land, materials, funds and equipment. More, the government has exempted them from all taxes that an enterprise is required to pay and pays special monthly allowances to all veterans. Then houses have been built for them.

In May, 1958 Premier Kim Il Sung visited

there and instructed to transfer the orchards around the workshop under their charge. He had seen the workshop, houses and commended the patriotism of those disabled soldiers who fought valiantly against the enemy in the past fierce war and now started on their own initiative the workshop to work for the country's socialist construction. Premier Kim Il Sung with paternal care asked what they wished and hoped. Thanks to the warm paternal care of Premier Kim Il Sung, the disabled soldiers came to have a teaching staff for their spare-time education, a 150-seat club house and a good car, besides the orchard. The Premier encouraged them. He told them that they were men who had defended the fatherland with blood, and, consequently, they should be more optimistic than anyone else and become a model in work and life.

The workshop came to have fresh vigor. Every home became more joyous and happy.

Around the club house there are two confectionery factories and ten odd establishments. Then there are scores of modern houses including a 30-family apartment house in the orchard.

The orchard yields every year some 200 tons of apples. The confectionery factories turn out 3-4 tons of confectioneries and jams. As it does to all veterans-managed factories, the government provides this workshop with materials and raw-materials.

In no time the veterans' workshop has become a flourishing one. Today there are a clinic, a nursery, a kindergarten, a laundry, a library, and



They are learning a new song

many other cultural and welfare establishments attached to the workshop.

Three teachers are permanently attached to the workshop and every day classes of the junior middle school level or above are held for two to three hours. Many ex-soldiers have graduated from these courses. Nearly 40 of them are enrolled in the war veterans school that came into being after the war and in the special courses for veterans set up recently in institutions of higher learning.

Disabled soldiers here highly appreciate literature and art. Every veteran has and plays well more than one musical instrument. They have several amateurs' art circles. And amateurs' art circles of schools, factories, and co-op farms give performances frequently at the club-house here. Films are also shown regularly.

On February 8, the birthday of the Korean People's Army, and other holidays the place are more animated. Many visitors come to celebrate the occasion with the veterans and their families. On those occasions, leading personnel of the local Party bodies, officials of the local government, functionaries of the social organizations, and Young Pioneers of middle schools come. They bring many letters and presents that the people and children had written and prepared. The letters and presents show how the people are thinking of the war veterans. The visitors also

hear from them many stories about the war.

Last year, on February 8, members of the Democratic Women's Union of the county sent some 50 rabbit-furred overcoats for children.

Every care is being given to all aspects of life of the disabled war veterans.

In many parts of the country there are hot-spring rest homes for them, where they spend a 20-day holiday with their families every year. The state bears all the expenses.

Cozy and modern houses are built for them. The houses are well furnished and decorated. Every month food-grain, meats, vegetables, fish, and fuel are provided for the war veterans free or at next to nothing.

They are leading indeed a happy, worthwhile life.

The enemy had attempted to put them in life-long misfortune. In this, too, the enemy failed. These disabled war veterans are leading a new life that keeps improving.

In the warm embrace, care and love of the entire people the men who became disabled in the victorious fight against the U.S. imperialists will lead a yet brighter, happier and a more worthwhile life.

The workshop in the orchard, too, has a brighter future.



Li Jang Joon with his family

A Job Well Done!

Recently a national conference of activists in the field of communications was held. Everyone who attended the conference was impressed by a speech delivered by Kim Kye Sun, a wire-man and Labour Hero.

The section of communication lines under his charge is spread over a distance of some 48 kilometres in the mountainous areas in the northern part of the country. The district of his beat is named Suchang, accordingly his beat is called "Suchang outpost".

Even in daytime, on his beat, he hears howls of beasts. There was even a time when he tussled with a bear and his face got scratched!

This mountainous region is 1,800 metres above sea level. The weather is very changeable; now it shines, now in no time it starts raining. Then it changes into hail and snow. And such weather does not make his work any easier.

He is a well-built man and knows everything about his beat. One look at the sky will tell him how the day will change. Since he took charge of the rugged outpost voluntarily, he has not missed one single day's rounds, wet or fine.

But what happened in August last year was something extraordinary, even for him. There was a long spell of rain in that month. The fog was so dense that nothing was to be seen on the whole Suleun ridge.

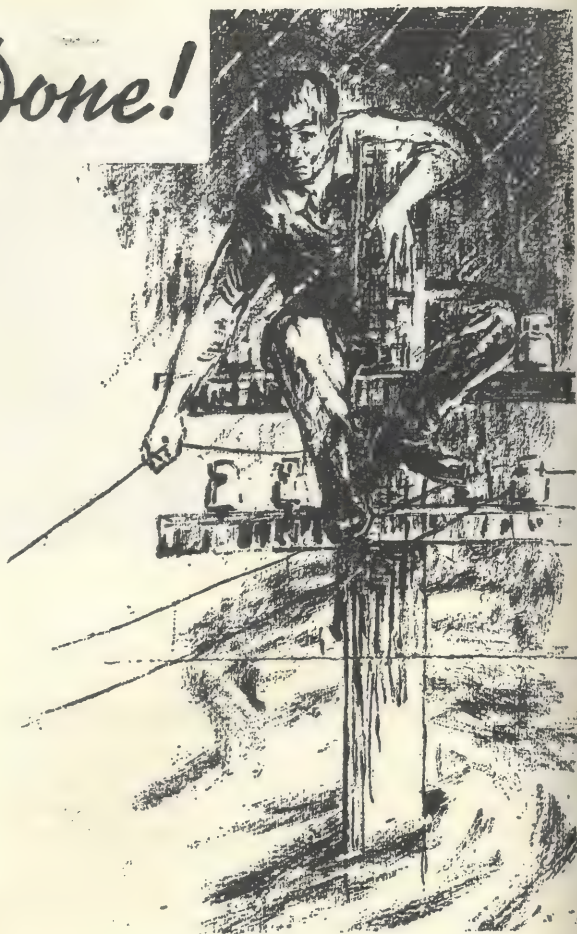
One evening Kye Sun was on his rounds again as usual. But he was faced with an unexpected difficulty.

Because of the heavy rain the streams in the valley were overflowing, and the rushing water threatened the telephone pole standing at the foot of a dale. Half of the pole was already disappeared in the water. He figured the situation was very urgent. The pole would collapse any minute, and unless the wires were removed from the insulators, they would break when the pole fell.

It was getting dark fast. One wrong step could cost him his life in the rushing torrents.

"What shall I do?" He thought.

At this moment came floating before his mind's eye the heroic figures of the fighter who had kept the communication lines open at the front



in the Korean war by contacting through his body the wires broken by enemy bombings.

Hurriedly he found some timbers to make a raft, and set it afloat. He reached the pole on the raft pitching and rolling.

Then he climbed up to the top of the pole and untied the wires. After a while, the pole was swept away in the torrent, but no damage was done to the wires. They were linked to the poles on both hill-tops. He swam back to safety. He was dead tired in the blinding rain-storm, but he was excited with joy and pride at the thought that his duty was done. And he reported: "Everything is in good order at Suchang outpost."

This has been the report that he has sent in every day for the past seven years.

Like Kim Kye Sun, everyone in our country as master of the country is carrying out his duty in building a new life under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea.



The working people are all out to rebuild their capital, Pyongyang

TEN YEARS AFTER TRUCE

In the three-year long Korean War the U.S. imperialists spent some 20 billion dollars and 73 million tons of war materials. When they realized they could not conquer Korea, they decided to subject Korea to wanton destruction.

The heart of Pyongyang looked like this when the truce was signed





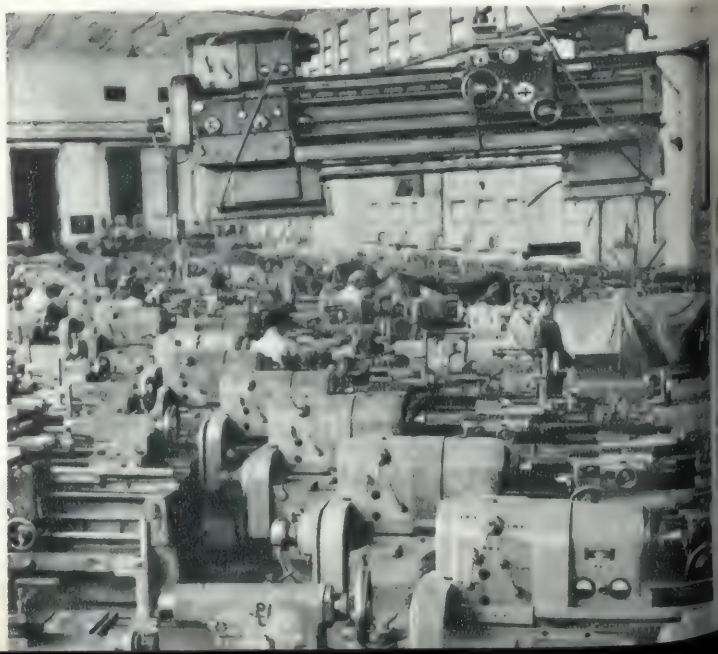
A view of new Pyongyang

Cities and rural villages were devastated. People, young and old, were butchered cold-bloodedly.

The American aggressors knelt down and signed the Armistice Agreement. But they figured the Korean people would never be able to rebuild the war-destroyed country. But nothing could have been more absurd than this. The Korean people took up the first shovel where there was not even a piece of brick left intact.

Within a year a blast furnace was restored and one factory after another went up. The Korean people waged a heroic struggle for the prosperity and happiness of the fatherland.

Machine-tools turned out in our country





Restored blast furnace No. 1 and the newly built No. 2 furnace of the Hwanghai Iron Works

The February 8 Vinalon Factory built with our technique and equipment



Not only Pyongyang but all cities are being rebuilt into modern cities, Photo: A view of Hamheung



Before three years were out after the war, the national economy surpassed the pre-war level. Then during the first Five-Year Plan period a foundation for a self-sufficient national economy was further consolidated with the building of a base of socialist industrialization.

Our country, once a backward agrarian country, has been turned into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural country. Now the country can on its own supply 92 per cent of the machinery it needs.

At present the Korean people who are implementing the Seven-Year Plan are marching forward towards a yet higher eminence of socialism.

They are galloping on Chullima to execute the 10 major tasks set forth by the Workers' Party of Korea.



New farm houses keep going up in the countryside

Harvesting



A SCOUT

KIM YONG HYUN

Many a heroic story came out of the Korean people's Fatherland Liberation War which was fought against the U.S. aggressors for three years (June 1950-July 1953).

The story about a scout, which I am going to write about here, is one of them.

It was in November 1950 when this story took place. Scout master Kim Kwan Moon was responsible for an eight-member reconnoitring party which was active behind the enemy line in Kangwon Province. The place was Kapyung just before its liberation by the People's Army.

Kim Kwan Moon donned a uniform of an M.P. colonel of the puppet army. He had an M.P. helmet of the puppet army, then his half-coat was that of a high-ranking enemy officer—a fur-lined one. He wore American combat shoes. From all that outfit, who could there be but take him for an enemy officer?

He had first sent out four men with specific orders before he told us to hop in an enemy's Willis (a jeep).

"Well, let's have a look at Kapyung," was what he said.

Yum Chul Soo was the driver, and he did drive a bit fast. As if to calm down every one, Kwan Moon told Chul Soo that he should take it a little easy. Now we were moving at a moderate speed. Soon we were in the enemy zone. No one said anything. Kwan Moon was silent too, only he was watching the surroundings carefully.

Eventually we were approaching Kapyung. Our jeep was turning the last hillside, when suddenly Kwan Moon signaled to stop the car. Kapyung was to be seen down there.

Kwan Moon said to me, "Yong Hyun, let me have the phone receiver for tapping."

Evidently he had found some communication lines. Sure he did. And, on my part, without losing any time I connected the receiver to the lines. Kwan Moon put on the receiver.

On the wire two parties were shouting at each other. One end was saying.

"Heck, I got to have confirmation before I let the train pass, don't I? We have a report saying that our military train that entered Choonchun was hit by the commies. Is that true?"

It did not take very long for Kwan Moon to know that station master of Chungpyung was talking to his counterpart of Kapyung station. To our surprise Kwan Moon began talking into the phone.

"Who is this? You must be Chungpyung station master. This is an M.P. colonel sent by Seoul speaking. What the devil are you doing? Why can't you send the train on time? Why do you think we made you a station master? For your looks? Stop all this chattering and get the train going right away. Do you hear me?"

Now the station master was silent. All he could answer was "Yes, sir!"

It seemed almost one could see how frightened the man must have been.

As soon as he finished talking to the man in Chungpyung, Kwan Moon turned to the man on the other end, station master of Kapyung. But, the line was silent. He was gone. The word "M. P. colonel" took wits out of him evidently. Now Kwan Moon was quite sure that the Kapyung station master was a man of chicken-heart.

He ordered Chul Soo to drive on.

Kwan Moon was seeing our jeep driving up to the railway station in Kapyung through the town. Kwan Moon asked Chul Soo:

"Say, Chul Soo! Can you drive as the blessed Yankees do?"

"Sure!"

Though Chul Soo answered to the abrupt question Kwan Moon threw at him, he did not realize what exactly Kwan Moon was after. But Kwan Moon patting on Chul Soo's shoulder said in a deep-base tone.

"Well, Chul Soo! Let's see how you do it!"

Our jeep dashed ahead sending up clouds of dust. As the jeep drew near the town, entanglements of barbed wires and two sentries guarding the entrance to the town came into view. There was a barricade pole across it, too.

Yum Chul Soo knew the stuff, his jeep was still running at full speed, honking wildly all the time. But the enemy sentries showed no intention of lifting the barricade pole. On the contrary, blowing their whistles, they waved a yellow flag to stop the jeep.

No sooner had our car stopped than Li Jang Yun jumped off and roared at the enemy sentries.

"Are you devils out of your mind? You know what you're doing? There is an M.P. colonel in

the car. He was sent specially from Seoul, and he is in Choonchun now!"

At these words, the two enemy soldiers turned pale and one could see they were trembling. Our chief now, almost leaning back in his seat said in a slow, dignified tone.

"What's the meaning of this? Didn't you see me, or didn't you have any words about my coming? You, stupid asses!"

The angry eyes of Kwan Moon were just more than the two enemy sentries could meet. They were at the end of their wits and did not know what to do or what to say. Only they trembled in fear.

"That's enough! Now, let's go!"

When Kwan Moon ordered his driver, then, only then, the two enemy soldiers seemed relieved knowing that the "colonel" was ready to proceed, without punishing them. They rushed for the barricade pole and lifted it.

As soon as our jeep got to the railway station, Kwan Moon headed for the office with Li Jang Yun and Choi Sang Soo. A man of about forty rushed out to meet them and said:

"I'm glad to see you, sir!"

"That's enough, now! You must be station master."

Kwan Moon with his hands in his pockets stopped and stared at the man. Only the man kept kowtowing to Kwan Moon. Without asking the station master any more, Kwan Moon in broad steps went into the office. As if to say that they should take notice of his insignia, Kwan Moon took off his half-coat. And the station master and his men felt awesome at the colonel's insignia.

Now Choi Sang Soo, one of our men, noticed this. Ceremoniously he took the coat from Kwan Moon and asked the frightened station staff if there was any hot water. One of them hurriedly poured out hot water from the kettle on the stove and brought the cup to Kwan Moon.

Slowly he sipped the hot water, then turning to the station master asked:

"Why is it that the military train is not coming in here yet?"

"Well, sir! A few minutes just before your arrival, I had a call from the other station saying that the train was just pulling out."

"Did he say how many wagons there were?"

"As you know, it is twelve wagons. I was told that since the train carrying clothing, weapons, and ammunition came in first, he was letting that one proceed first accordingly."

"Well, what did he say about the next train?"

"You mean the special troop train?"

"That's right."

"Well, it seems the train was at the station before Chungpyung. I was told that the train would make a non-stop run to Choonchun."

Now Kwan Moon knew everything about the movements of the trains. But, he realized that there was not much time to wait and everything must be planned and done in a flash.

"Hey, you driver! Go to the Second Battalion and inform them the train will stop there and they should get the clothing and ammunition."

It was his plan to bring up our men where the train would stop and get clothing for the winter as well as ammunition.

Yum Chul Soo left the place by himself driving the jeep.

As Chul Soo drove away, Kwan Moon had to figure out what was to be done for the next train.

Kwan Moon pictured the puppet army men in Kapyung derailing and turning over the enemy's special train—that was his plan. So he was about to ask the station master on the situation in Kapyung. But it was too late. There was heard the hoot of a train—the supply train was approaching.

Kwan Moon instructed the station master to put the on-coming train on the first track. As the train pulled in, Kwan Moon slowly stepped out on the platform and watched carefully every wagon to determine the number of enemy soldiers on the train.

There were two in the engine cab, then about a dozen or so in the caboose. When the train stopped fast, Kwan Moon instructed Choi Sang Soo to make all the puppet soldiers get off the train.

Choi Sang Soo giving an air of alarm ran from the engine to the caboose.

"Hey, you fellas! Out on the platform this minute. The M.P. colonel sent by Seoul wants you all."

From the caboose a puppet army captain stuck out his head. He was in charge of the train. At first, it seemed, he was rather dubious about Choi Sang Soo's words. But he noticed Kwan Moon—a figure calmly standing with his hands still in his pockets.

Hurriedly the enemy captain jumped off the train and ordered the men who alighted after him: "Fall in!" Then he was about to salute Kwan Moon, who suddenly jumped on him holding him by the neck. Kwan Moon roared out.

"You damn fool! Why are you so late? Were

you waiting for our units in Choonchun chopped up by the commies?"

The captain was so thunder-stricken that he did not know what to do. He tried to answer the "colonel" somehow, but not a word could he breathe. Only a little moan.

Kwan Moon gave orders.

"Proceed about 4 kilometres, then you will come to the place where our 32nd Regiment is guarding. They are still in summer uniform. Bring the uniforms to them in a hurry... You take two men with you, and the rest of you remain here."

The captain answered Kwan Moon readily, and Kwan Moon told Kim Man Suk—one of our men—he was to run the train to the area defended by the 2nd Battalion.

So far everything went smoothly.

Soon after the departure of the train, the enemy soldiers, a dozen or so, and the station staff came out, as were instructed by Kwan Moon, with picks and jacks. Kwan Moon bid Li Jang Yun remain in the office to get the signal from the Chungpyung station. Kwan Moon was alone on the platform with the enemy men.

Presently Li Jang Yun who had been in the office came running to Kwan Moon. After a rigid salute, Jang Yun reported on the telephone conversation he had held with the station master of Chungpyung. The special train was to pass here shortly. Hearing the report, Kwan Moon said "Good!" Then he ordered the enemy men, "Now you come along with me!"

Until now they had waited not knowing what they were going to do with the picks and jacks. So, when they were ordered to follow Kwan Moon, they eagerly stepped behind him.

Some 500 metres they advanced towards Choonchun before they came to a little bridge. Kwan Moon told the men the tracks there must be removed and dumped into the river. As to the reason, Kwan Moon explained.

"The special train that will hit here soon is not ours. It is a train of the Reds. Unless we destroy this train our men of the 32nd Regiment who are defending the region will be crushed. Do I make myself clear?"

...Soon one rail after another was dropped into the river. Presently Kwan Moon told

them that it was enough, and they should go back to the station. Kwan Moon again walked at the head.

At last a train whistle sounded in the distance. Yes, the special train with 800 enemy soldiers on was rushing at a full speed. It, like an arrow, shot through Kapyung station, sounding a long whistle.

Bold as he was, as he watched the train rush to its death trap, he heaved a long sigh of relief. But, in the next moment, he realized what was to take place. Suddenly turning around and facing the enemy—the puppet soldiers and the staff of the station—he shouted:

"Well, if you fools want to live, run after me!"

No one knew what Kwan Moon meant, but, as he started to run, everyone did likewise. Before they even proceeded 100 meters there was a terrific explosion shaking the whole earth.

As if they had been waiting for the signal by the explosion, men of our units began to fire. Then our regiment that had been hiding on the side of the height behind Kapyung suddenly opened up. In a flash everyone of the 800 enemy men on the train was killed.

The puppet army soldiers and the station staff were still running after Kwan Moon, not realizing what was going on. But they were bewildered when they knew the People's Army were shooting. Now, Kwan Moon stopped and, looking around the men who were trembling in fear, told them who he really was!

"Well, everything is up to you now. You can drop your weapons and go home. Or you can follow me. I'm a member of the Korean People's Army."

Startled were they, to say the least. Everyone pleaded with Kwan Moon for his life as he would go with Kwan Moon.

With the enemy soldiers surrendered, Kwan Moon returned to the unit.

In the meantime our Second Battalion without firing a shot, they were informed by Yum Chul Soo what would take place, took twelve wagon loads of clothing, weapons, and ammunition.

Soon after Kapyung was liberated, and the people came out to welcome heartily the victors—men and officers of the Korean People's Army.



Keumgangsán (Diamond Mountain) Rest Home

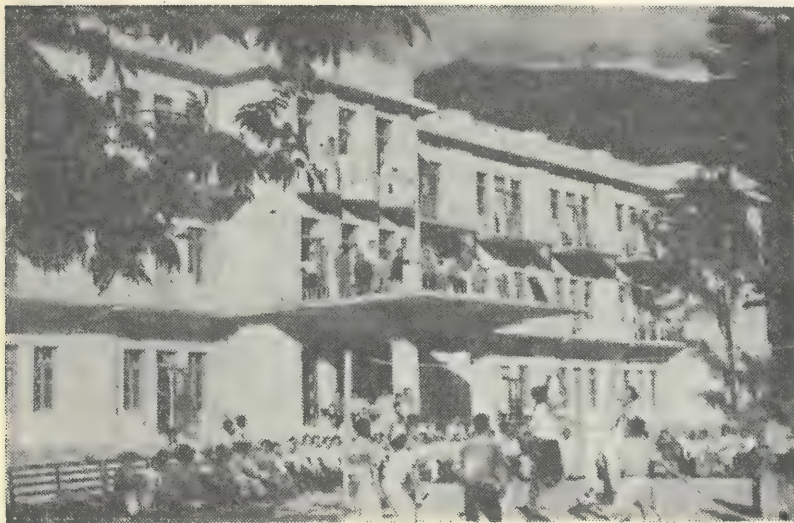
SUMMER is here again and every train is crowded with people going to the mountain or seaside for vacation.

The state is paying much concern to providing vacation facilities for the working people to rest, camp or do sightseeing or make inspection trips.

Rest homes are located at scenic spots and places of historical interest—at hot springs, on beaches, or in the mountains. These rest homes are open throughout the year to receive vacationers. In winter peasants enjoy their well-earned vacations at these rest homes. But July and August are the vacation months for most of the working people.

More rest homes are being

The Vacation



Myohyangsán (Mt. Fragrance)
Rest Home /

built or expanded and the number of holiday-makers keeps increasing year after year. It is expected this year the number of vacationers at the rest homes will be far greater than last year, and vacation facilities will be expanded on an extensive scale. For instance, Joocul Rest Home, located at one of the country's famous hot springs, will receive this year over 3,000 vacationers more than last year. Those in Songdowun and Mt. Keumgang, too, will have more vacationers.

This year more holiday-makers will visit revolutionary battle sites including Mt. Baikdoo, Samjiyun Lake and others as well as the scenic spots such as Mt. Keumgang, Mt. Koowul, Mt. Chilbo, etc.



Sukwangsa Rest Home

Season

Boating on the Lake Samjiyun



What the U.S. "Aid" Is After

Once an American economist, writing in the May issue (1962) of the Japanese monthly *Sekai*, commented on the true nature of the U.S. "aid" to South Korea in the following vein.

The article pointed out that about half of South Korea's some 500 million dollar budget came from the direct "aid" and the counterpart fund, and the U.S. economic aid still based on the purchase of finished goods from U.S. capitalists with public funds and the distribution of these goods to the governments or ruling classes accepted by the Washington Government.

Indeed, the U.S. "aid" to South Korea is in essence a form of export of American state-monopoly capital. It goes without saying that such export of imperialist monopoly capital to the economically backward countries is designed for aggression and plunder.

The trumped-up U.S. "aid" to South Korea seeks before anything else to make South Korea a stepping-stone for a new war in Asia and the Far East and to strengthen the aggressive U.S. military forces.

This is proved only too clearly by the fact that 73 per cent of the U.S. "aid" to South Korea hitherto was direct military aid, and the remainder was in the form of economic aid or technical assistance. But it should be recalled that the economic and technical "aid" was in the long run to finance their military needs, and that American "aid" thus has its secret designs: to make the puppet army of South Korea the cannon-fodder for the U.S. war machine and militarize the South Korean economy for the U.S.

In the "U.S. Mutual Security Act" all basic conditions for U.S. foreign "aid" are stipulated. Under the Act all the recipient countries are bound to perform certain military obligations and make contributions to maintaining both their own military forces and the defence potential of what is known as the "free world."

U.S. "aid" to South Korea is no exception.

Needless to say, the U.S. imperialists, having tied up South Korea to certain military obligations, utilized the direct "military aid" for training and equipping the puppet army. In the meantime the "economic and technical aid" is used to raise the maintenance expenses of the puppet army and create necessary conditions for military purposes of the aggressive U.S. army and the puppet army such as transportation, fuel and power, and production and repair of certain war supplies. At the same time, with the "aid", the U.S. imperialists impose on the South Korean people heavy burdens of military expenditure.

Accordingly, the strengthening of U.S. military control over South Korea through "aid" presupposes sacrifices on the part of the South Korean people.

Here is what the South Korean paper *Hankook Ilbo* on March 27 wrote: "A financial unbalance still remains owing to the heavy burdens of national defence, and the inflation is pressing down the urban population and bleeding the poor farmers white."

The aggressive, predatory nature of U.S. "aid" also can be seen in the following fact: Because U.S. "aid" is an export of state capital, its main objects are, along with military purposes, to tighten the U.S. monopoly capital's control of the South Korean economy and, with a view to securing colonial super profits for the American monopoly capitalists, to maintain and expand an economic system favourable for subjugation and plunder.

U.S. imperialism, through its "aid", not only monopolizes the South Korean markets, but also controls the main branches of the economy and resources of South Korea—finance, banking, foreign trade, transportation, power, etc. Besides, it also has power to supervise and control the drawing up and enforcing of all economic policies in South Korea.

Here is one instance. Under the "ROK-U.S. Economic Aid Agreement" which was concluded in December 1948, Americans are invested with the overall right to control all the branches of the South Korean economy—issue of currency, finance and credit, foreign currency reserves, foreign trade, exploitation and disposition of natural resources, collection and distribution of grain, etc.

Under this agreement, the American imperialists have paved the way to robbing South Korea of strategic materials and other resources that the United States needs. What is more, they even prohibit the export of goods imported from the U.S.A. through "aid", of goods made in South Korea using as raw materials goods imported from the U.S., as well as of the same goods produced in South Korea as those imported from the U.S.

The "ROK-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation" concluded in November 1956 granted the American capitalists the right to take part without limitation in all commercial, industrial, financial and other profitable activities, to hold the majority shares of enterprises, and even to acquire land, buildings and other property.

In the sale of "aid" goods, too, the Americans decide the amount and varieties of goods. In this they have little concern for the economic development of South Korea. They are only guided by the accumulation of surplus goods of which the U.S. monopolies need an urgent disposal, and by the political, economic and military consideration for intensifying militarization and exploitation of South Korea.

Consequently, most of the "aid" goods are consumer goods and raw materials which are excessively stocked in the United States.

In this way, U.S. imperialism has made South Korean industry completely dependent on surplus U.S. agricultural produce and raw materials and semi-finished goods, thus checking the development of the South Korean national industry. Now South Korea is a market for surplus American consumer goods. Such consumer goods and raw materials make up some 75 per cent of American "aid goods to South Korea," which account for some 80 per cent of industrial products consumed in South Korea and 85 per cent of raw materials its industries need. Thus the U.S. imperialists dump every year tens of millions of dollars worth of consumer goods and raw materials, such as surplus grain, raw cotton, fibre raw materials, chemical fertilizers, bituminous coal, oils, machine parts to rake in huge colonial profits,

Having monopolized the marketing and the supply of raw materials in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists sell their commodities at the price 20-30 per cent higher than the world market. At the same time, they have systematically raised the price of such major imported goods as fertilizers, raw cotton, sugar and flour, as well as the dollar-hwan exchange rate to boost their profits.

Take one example: Prior to January 1, 1961, the dollar-hwan exchange rate was 1:650, but it was raised to 1:1,000 on that date. As a result, the price of the imported U.S. goods rose: chemical fertilizer by 42 per cent, oils by 50 per cent. And, one month later, on February 2, the exchange rate rose to 1:1,300, which was followed by a steep rise in prices.

Thus the prices of the imported raw materials, as of October 1962, went up 23 per cent as against January 1961, and it jumped 30-40 per cent again in the first few weeks of this year.

Due to the U.S. colonial enslavement policy through "aid"—unprecedented in its predatory nature—the South Korean national industry and agriculture are on the verge of total ruin and the colonial one-sidedness is going from bad to worse.

As to South Korea's industry, today only some secondary branches (branches for consumer goods, such as foodstuffs and textiles necessary for the supply of war materials and disposal of surplus U.S. raw materials) keep meagre existence. But the key industries are in a hopeless state.

Even according to the data released by the "military government", in the structure of manufacturing industry the proportion of machine-building and metal-working industries shrank again by 1.6 per cent compared with the closing years of Japanese rule. Light industrial branches lack a self-supporting foundation. As the South Korean paper **Hankook Ilbo** wrote, the textile mills would stand still if no shipment of raw cotton is received from U.S., sugar mills stop operation if there is no U.S. raw sugar, and flour mills, too, will close the doors if there is no wheat from America.

The production of South Korean agriculture has extremely dwindled owing to the predatory agricultural policy of U.S. imperialism and in face of the annual dumping of tens of millions of dollars worth of surplus U.S. agricultural produce.

Harvest of rice, South Korea's main crop, has

been visibly reduced, and even cotton cultivation which once boasted about its quality and a big harvest in the days of Japanese rule, has been almost devastated due to the pressure from the imported raw cotton. Besides, the output of coarse grains—wheat, millet and others—has been sharply reduced, too.

In this way, today, South Korea, once a grain exporter, has to import millions of suk of rice every year. South Korea has been converted into an area of chronic famine. Every year from early spring 1,000,000 farm households suffer from want of grain.

Because of such deterioration of South Korea's national economy the organic relationship between industry and agriculture has been utterly ruined: at present, industry can not supply agriculture with even simple farming tools, not to speak of chemical fertilizers or agricultural chemicals. Agriculture, too, can hardly feed light industry with raw materials such as raw cotton, wheat, flax, hemp, ramie, etc.

All this is an inevitable result of the American policy which, through their much advertised aid, has deprived South Korea of all possibilities of developing her national economy independently and turned South Korea into a U.S. colonial market.

U.S. "aid" to South Korea aims at not only tightening the U.S. military and economic control and intensifying plunder, but also finally strengthening their political domination of South Korea.

The afore-said "Mutual Security Act" on American "aid" stipulates that military, economic and technical assistance will be rendered to the recipient countries so as to facilitate the U.S. foreign policy.

It is well known that the "U.S. foreign policy" towards South Korea bases itself on the perpetuation of U.S. colonial rule over South Korea. To this end, Washington has been on the path of maintaining the puppet regime and keeping the artificial division of Korea intact.

Even the American government officials do not make secret of such political aims that they entertain. Webb, former U.S. Deputy Secretary of

State, told at a U.S. Congress hearing to the effect that the U.S. aid to South Korea was the most effective plan in attaining the political aims of the United States to upbring the puppet regime in South Korea.

Using "aid" as a bait, the U.S. imperialists manipulate the puppet regime, impose their will upon it, interfere all the more openly in the internal affairs of South Korea, and pursue their aggressive policy.

All this speaks volumes for the fact that the American "aid" is nothing but a noose of domination and subjugation and the most vicious means of aggression and plunder, which the U.S. imperialists use to keep South Korea as their colony.

That is why the South Korean public circles are now raising their voices ever higher in protest against the American "aid". It is not fortuitous for the people to claim: "No more do we want to be fed with surplus goods in abject poverty and watch political games idly. Rather we want to build up our own wealth independently, though it might be hard and mean hunger for us."

For South Korea to get rid of the present plight and ruin and to win political independence and economic self-sufficiency, the first and foremost task is to decisively oppose and reject the aggressive and predatory U.S. "aid" and drive out from South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the source of all the misery and hardships of the South Korean people.

The only way for the South Korean people to free themselves from today's wretched predicament lies in fighting to drive out the U.S. aggressors, liquidate their colonial rule, establish a democratic government which will really stand for the interests of the people, and realise the North-South economic and cultural exchange and attain the peaceful reunification of the country.

This is the only road to life for the South Korean people.

To this end, the South Korean people should raise higher the banner of the anti-American, national salvation struggle.

Facts and Figures

UTTER DEPENDENCE

South Korea's industry is unable to produce even 20 per cent of marketing commodities in South Korea. More than 85 per cent of raw materials South Korea needs for commodity production has to be imported from the United States. Particularly every bit of raw sugar, caustic soda, paraffin wax, petroleum, fat, raw cotton, timber, coke, semi-finished aluminium goods that South Korea consumes has to come from America. 99 per cent of raw cotton and wool, 98 per cent of rayon yarn, 90 per cent of chemical fertilizer, and 86 per cent of water-pumps are also imported from the United States. Thus South Korea has become in every sense of the word a colonial market of the United States.

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF CLASS ROOMS

According to an announcement of the educational department of South Korea's puppet regime, the total number of public school class rooms is about 56,000.

But out of them 22,000 need repair, 3,000 are ready to collapse threatening some 180,000 pupils' lives.

South Korea needs 16,900 more class rooms. To build these class rooms and do necessary re-

pairs, it needs some 11,700 million won. Nevertheless, little attention the South Korean military regime has directed to this problem (South Korean news agency **Donghwa**, April 15), and a lot of children are studying outdoors.

The same military regime of South Korea spent a huge sum of 5 million dollars to build an amusement centre for the U.S. occupation army men to relieve their boredom. This is what no other than U.S. puppets can do.

BIRTH CONTROL

Every one knows that the cruel U.S. predatory policy in South Korea has brought the undescribable hardship to the population and the bankruptcy of economy. However, in their attempt to ascribe them to the sharp increase of the population, U.S. imperialism and South Korean military regime are pursuing a criminal policy to exterminate our nation under the plausible name of "planned family."

In late March they started what is called a mass "enlightenment programme on planned family." Then the South Korean military regime made many families in rural and fishing vil-



South Korean street carriers are waiting ruefully for some customers



A long queue for a bowl of gruel



**Frog-spawn! This is what these children stay
hunger with even for a while**

were forced to go through the contraceptive operation (South Korean news agency **Donghwa**, March 5, and **Hankook Ilbo**, March 15).

FOODLESS PEASANT HOUSEHOLDS

As a result of U.S. plunder in South Korea, the rural villages have been impoverished and the number of foodless peasant families is sharply on the increase every year.

		Number of Foodless Peas- ant Families
	1955	380,000
	1956	650,000
	1957	980,000
lages go through contraception	contraceptives and contraceptive	1,000,000
courses.	appliances to more than 37,600.	1,300,000
The military gangsters sold	In Seoul many married women	1,500,000
	1962	
	1963	

(Continued from page 11.)

tries of Southeast Asia.

Revolutionary peoples fighting against imperialism and colonialism are well aware that the imperialists will not make a "gift" of independence and freedom to the oppressed, and this conviction leads them onto the road of struggle, the only correct road.

The Korean people know well from their experience that imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, is working for stamping out the national independence and sovereignty of the peoples and, for this reason, it is the most heinous enemy of the peoples, and that for national independence and peace a resolute struggle must be waged to smash the aggressive machinations of U.S. im-

perialism.

The Korean people are, therefore, vigorously fighting to drive out the U.S. imperialist occupation army from South Korea and unify the country peacefully. They give a wholehearted support to the sacred struggle of the peoples of all countries against imperialism and colonialism and express firm solidarity with their struggle.

The liberation struggle of the peoples of colonies and dependent countries for freedom and national independence, which enjoys the active support of the powerful forces of the present day—the ever strengthening socialist camp, the international communist movement and the mass revolutionary movements in various countries—will grow fiercer and finally liquidate the imperialist-colonial system.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE AND TAX

"The poorest country in the world."

"A country with the largest army in proportion to its population."

The above two expressions may sound contradictory to each other but such is the picture of today's South Korea as reflected in foreign publications.

South Korea maintains an army of 600,000 strong while the national income per head of the population is no more than 60 dollars.

A question can be raised. Why does South Korea have to maintain such a big army? The answer is this. Because the U.S. imperialists are forcing the South Korean puppet rulers to maintain a huge army so as to turn South Korea into a U.S. military base for the wild aggressive designs of the U.S. on Asia and the Far East.

From the very first day of their landing in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have press-ganged the young people of South Korea into the army and systematically reinforced the South Korean puppet army. Then they have made much noise about the non-existent "communist menace" and the "defence of the free world" to cover up their aggressive scheme.

The U.S. imperialists, after an ignominious defeat in the Korean war, have equipped the South Korean puppet army with rocket and other new-type weapons, clamouring for "modernisation" of the puppet army, "the qualitative improvement of the military forces" and so forth. Then the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique are imposing heavy burdens of the military expenditures upon the people. The growth of the South Korean military and police expenses stands as follows: compared with 1949, the figures increased 209 times in 1954, 598 times in 1961, and 791.6 times in 1963.

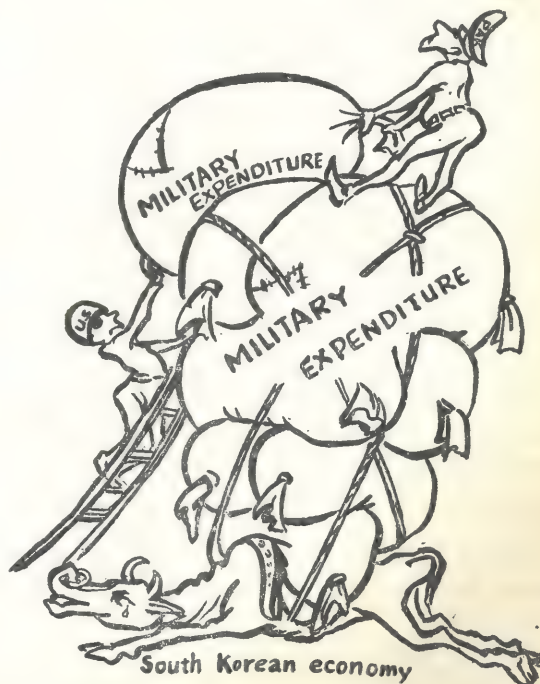
In order to meet the increasing military expenditures, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique in South Korea are squeezing more and more taxes from the people.

The tax burden levied upon the South Korean people is soaring up in a geometrical progression: compared with 1949, the tax burden increased 197.5 times in 1954, 886.5 times in 1961, and 1,589.6 times in 1963.

Without economic growth, such tax burden is tantamount to squeezing the last drop of the nation's blood.

Take for example: out of its military expenditures for 1963 the South Korean military regime allocated 21,250,000,000 won for the upkeep of the puppet army and 16,000,000,000 won for military roads and other military establishments. These figures boil down to a burden of 2,139 won for everyone in South Korea.

But this is not all.



At present, South Korea is covered with a network of police twice as thick as the time of Japanese imperialist rule.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppet cliqué, unable to put out the flames of the anti-American, national-salvation struggle in South Korea, are set to increase the number of policemen and police establishments on a large scale this year. For this they need more than 30 billion won. The South Koreans are groaning under heavy burdens of taxation. All this is because of Washington's policy of aggression.

The South Korean newspaper **Hankook Ilbo**, therefore, pointed out as follows: "... The result of the fulfilment of our duty with the trumpery defence of the free world was quite unrewarded."

As long as the U.S. imperialists remain in South Korea, the South Korean people cannot escape from the political and economic catastrophe and free themselves from the heavy burdens of taxation. That is why the South Korean people are today waging the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle for the right to existence and democracy. Theirs is a righteous struggle for smashing the U.S. aggression and achieving the country's unification without any foreign interference.

Invincible is the power of the people who have risen up in the just struggle.

The only road for the aggressors is that to ruin.

U.S.—Wirepuller

The New York weekly National Guardian in its April 4 issue carried an article under the heading "Dilemma for U.S.—Protests Sweep South Korea" by an American commentator Michael Munk.

Following is the major contents of the article.

At the beginning the author, presenting the two prevailing views on the present South Korean situation, wrote:

"Chief of the U.S. Operation Mission, James Killen, called the South Korean government 'the best since liberation.' But the **New York Times** says that Gen. Chung Hi Park's military junta is 'almost complete political wreckage'—an evaluation with which most observers of South Korea's political infighting, economic bankruptcy, and rampant corruption would agree. And more important, so would most South Koreans."

The writer pointed out that the schemes of U.S. imperialism and Pak Jung Hi to prolong the military government "brought massive protests from all sections of Korean society and struck a heavy blow against U.S. policy in the Far East."

The article goes on to explain why the South Korean people reject the military regime as fol-

lows:

"... The junta, which came in power in May, 1961... promised to eliminate the traditional system of bribes and embezzlement on which previous South Korean government had thrived and rescue the bankrupt economy through capital investments of 2.5 billion dollars during a 1962-66 five-year plan. To-day, peasants are eating roots and bark during the annual 'spring hunger,' three million of the nation's ten million potential workers are still unemployed, rice and coal are in short supply in the cities, retail prices have risen 15 per cent, and investment capital is still staying away... In addition to the junta's failure on the economic front, it has brought back... the corruption and decadence that characterized South Korea during the days of Chang Myun. There are no fewer dance halls and cabarets, and the shops of Nam Dai Moon road are again filled with luxury

goods imported from Japan for the handful of citizens...

"The junta has even spent 5 million dollars out of its scanty foreign exchange to build an enormous gambling casino and whorehouses in Seoul to relieve the boredom of the 50,000 U.S. troops there.

"The project", commented the writer tartly, "is one of the few tangible achievements of the junta's reconstruction program."

Referring to the cruel suppression of the people by the military regime and vicious schemes to cover up their crimes he went on to say:

"But of the 20,000 arrested political prisoners, who included most progressive Korean political leaders, students, and writers, thousands are still in jail, and several leaders of moderate socialist parties and editors have been executed or died in prison. The police state of the hated Syngman Rhee and its controlled press briefly relaxed following the students' revolt of April, 1960 has returned...

"...Hundreds of officers have been arrested and jailed, cabinet members have resigned or been reshuffled innumerable times in an effort to find scapegoats for the junta's bumbling economic programs and wasteful projects."

On the political situation in South Korea the writer said:

"The current political crisis can be traced to the failures of the military dictatorship to make progress in any important area." And he disclosed the true picture of the political scramble for power among the bigwigs of the military regime under the name of returning to civilian government:

"... On March 16, Park announced the arrest of 30 officers involved in a plot to assassinate him and declared a referendum that would continue the junta's rule until 1967 because of the confusion among the civilian politicians.

"The next day students... suppressed into silence since the coup... showered leaflets throughout Seoul calling for an end to the military dictatorship in the name of the April Revolution Federation, still an honoured name in Korea. Students of Seoul National University publicly denounced the junta.

"On March 21, 7,000 persons gathered in front of the city hall ...After four days of demonstrations against the junta in all major South Korean cities, U.S. ambassador Berger called on Park to ask him to reconsider his decision.

"On April 1, civilians agreed to discuss a compromise plan for a coalition government which basically would continue the

junta, with a little more civilian window-dressing for one or more years.

"The force that counts behind all these maneuverings is the U.S.

"The U.S. seeks to build political stability necessary to achievement of its long-range policy goal in South Korea... a resumption of normal relations between South Korea and Japan and the influx of Japanese capital.

... Thus the present explosive Korean political scene is more than an embarrassment... It constitutes a direct threat to the U.S. political goal.

"...The dilemma, a direct result of past U.S. policy, remains: neither the junta nor civilians can do anything about the poverty and misery of the South Korean people and all progressive leaders have been killed or forced into exile.

"... The last two upheavals in South Korea occurred in the spring. It is spring again. The possible appearance of a civilian-military coalition government—a stopgap reflecting the U.S. dilemma will not solve the Korean problems. But it could lead to a new upheaval by the Korean people, forgotten in the strife among their oppressors and those who support them."

We Hail Indonesia's Victory

On May 1, administration over West Irian was transferred to Indonesia. National flag of the Republic of Indonesia flies over the whole territory of Indonesia stretching from Sabang to Merauke.

An end was put to the cursed imperialist rule that had dominated West Irian for more than 100 years, and the last bastion of colonialism on the Indonesian territory collapsed.

This signifies a historic victory of the Indonesian people in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, another big achievement of the Asian and African peoples united in the common struggle against imperialism.

Together with progressive mankind throughout the world, the Korean people warmly congratulate the Indonesian people on their victory and share their joy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on May 3 to Sukarno, President and Prime Minister of the Republic of Indonesia, on the occasion of Indonesia's taking over of the administration over West Irian.

Social organizations in our country—Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League of Korea, the Korean Students Committee, Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea, the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Korea, the Korean National Peace Committee and the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union—sent messages of greetings to their counterparts in Indonesia.

Rodong Shinmoon and other Korean papers carried articles hailing the great victory of the Indonesian people.

Here is an excerpt from an article which appeared in May 3 issue of **Rodong Shinmoon**.

The Indonesian people had waged an arduous, heroic struggle against the Dutch colonial rule before they won independence. Their struggle for independence was followed by the persistent struggle for wiping out the consequences of colonialism, ending the Dutch colonialists' occupation of West Irian and liberating the region.

Military action launched by the Indonesian

people last year for the liberation of West Irian was the continuation and development of their protracted struggle for the just cause.

The Indonesian people, fighting in a body, have driven the imperialists and colonialists into a tight corner and dealt a crushing defeat to them. The imperialists and colonialists had put up a desperate struggle, but they were finally brought to their knees. They were compelled to agree on the transfer to Indonesia of the administration over West Irian.

The Indonesian people's success in the struggle for the return of West Irian is another proof that the oppressed and exploited nations can defeat the enemy, no matter how ferocious and crafty he may be, safeguard their national independence and freedom and guarantee the progress of the people, when they stand together and resolutely fight against imperialism and colonialism.

The imperialists and colonialists, having formed a united front, had persistently tried to prevent the return of West Irian to Indonesia, thus attempting to undermine her independence and freedom and obstruct her progress.

The U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of imperialism and the mainstay of colonialism, had given every possible military and political support and aid to the Dutch colonialists in the hope of suppressing the struggle of the Indonesian people and the inhabitants of West Irian for the liberation of West Irian. And, on the other hand, they, in the guise of "mediator," carried on subversive acts to paralyse the Indonesian people's struggle and preserve their interests in West Irian.

During the "temporary U.N. administration" over West Irian, the U.S. imperialists employed every conceivable means to fortify their footing in this region and pave the way for future penetration.

The U.S. imperialists exposed their true colours as aggressors when they, in conspiracy with the Dutch colonialists, incited a handful of traitorous gang in West Irian to oppose the return of West Irian to Indonesia.

Sinister designs and intrigues did not help the U.S. imperialists and the Dutch colonialists to attain their dirty aim.

UNITY OF AFRO-ASIAN JOURNALISTS DEMONSTRATED

The first Afro-Asian Journalists' Conference held in Djakarta, Indonesia, on April 24-30, successfully carried out its tasks.

The meeting discussed the tasks set before the Afro-Asian journalists at the moment as well as the questions of further strengthening their co-operation and solidarity. The conference adopted a declaration which will guide them in their activities. It also adopted a constitution and formed the Afro-Asian Journalists Association and elected an executive bureau of the Association. Then a series of resolutions on the struggle against imperialism and colonialism were taken.

Among the resolutions adopted at the conference is one on Korea denouncing the U.S. ag-

gressive policy in South Korea and expressing full support to the Korean people in their struggle for driving out the U.S. aggressors from South Korea and attaining the country's reunification.

The Korean people warmly welcome the successes scored by the conference representatives and observers from more than 40 countries including a delegation of the Korean Journalists Union attended. The Korean people actively support the resolutions adopted at the conference.

The conference made a great contribution to the struggle for freedom and liberation, national independence and social progress. Moreover, it served the journalists of these areas in upholding the principles of their noble moral code. It also

Return of West Irian to Indonesia means a blow not only to the Dutch colonialists but also to the U.S. imperialists.

This does not mean, however, that an end has been put to the U.S. imperialists' sinister scheme to impose on West Irian a new form of colonialism in place of the Dutch colonialists and turn this region into a military base directed against the peoples of Indonesia and Southeast Asian countries, nor does it mean that the Indonesian people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for territorial integrity has terminated.

The crafty, sly U.S. imperialists are reluctant to reconcile themselves to the defeat in West Irian and are engaged in plotting new schemes for stepping up their penetration into this region under the veil of "aid."

One of the instances laying bare the U.S. imperialists' scheme to continue their intervention in West Irian by usurping the U.N. flag and step up their penetration into this region, is that the head of the U.N. temporary executive authority, speaking before the "Papua Council" in Kotabaru, capital of West Irian, referred to the setting up of a "development fund for West Irian."

It is universally known how the U.S. imperialists unleashed a barbarous war of aggression against the Korean people in 1950 using the U.N. flag and how they have turned South Korea into a colony and a military base. Also universally

known is that the U.S. imperialists are frantically working to set up colonial domination over the Congo under the signboard of the U.N.

The U.S. imperialists, far from having given up their aggressive design on West Irian, are manoeuvring all the more impudently to attain their sinister aim.

The Indonesian people still have the historic task of keeping up their march towards the final victory in the struggle for the liberation of West Irian and for the establishment of a unified republic.

The Indonesian people, who have won a signal victory in the struggle for the liberation of West Irian, are fully determined to keep up a persistent struggle, maintaining sharp vigilance against the sinister plots of the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people firmly believe that the Indonesian people will certainly achieve their just cause by frustrating at every step the sinister designs of U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people, who regard the Indonesian people's struggle as their own, will continue to give wholehearted support to the Indonesian people in their endeavours for safeguarding the national unification, independence and freedom, and march shoulder to shoulder with them in the struggle against the common enemy—imperialism and colonialism.

clearly defined their tasks on the basis of the correct appraisal of the current situation in Asia and Africa.

The powerful anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle is sweeping the continents of Asia and Africa, from one end to the other, where already more than 50 independent countries emerged. The imperialists' colonial foothold has been shaken to its very foundation. But colonialism is not dead yet. There still remains before the peoples of these continents a historic cause to realize complete liberation, to win national independence and freedom, and to consolidate them.

Imperialists and colonialists headed by the U.S. imperialists were given a staggering blow in Asia and Africa, yet they are still unwilling to give up their aggressive aims. On the contrary, the U.S. imperialists are cruelly suppressing the national-liberation struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples on one hand, and, on the other, are scheming to subjugate these countries politically and economically, wearing a mask of friends and with their so-called "aid" as a bait. They are running wild to prop up their crumbling colonial system by hook or by crook.

U.S. aggression and barbarities in South Korea, South Vietnam, Laos, and the Congo, U.S.-inspired provocations of the Indian reactionary circles against the People's Republic of China, British imperialists' plot for the "Malaysian Federation," and the bloody "mopping-up operation" of the Portuguese colonialists in Angola—all these bear testimony to the viciousness of the imperialists and colonialists.

Unless the desperate machinations of the imperialists and colonialists are shattered, the Afro-Asian peoples can never win national independence and freedom, and safeguard them once they are won.

For this reason the Afro-Asian Journalists' Conference branded U.S. imperialism as "the bulwark of modern imperialism and common enemy of the Afro-Asian people". It was precisely for this reason that the conference maintained that the struggle for national freedom and independence and against imperialism and colonialism was the most important political task for the peoples of Asia and Africa. Indeed such a stand was entirely correct since it reflected the needs of the present time.

As all conscientious journalists of the Afro-Asian countries do, Korean journalists regard it their prime duty to devote their pen to the struggle of the peoples for national freedom and social progress against imperialism and colonial-

ism and to a truthful coverage of the objective reality of the struggle.

The imperialists and colonialists are not only set to restrain and ban activities of the journalists. They arrest, imprison, and murder the journalists, they are suppressing and persecuting newspapers and magazines for telling the truth.

In South Korea which the U.S. imperialists called a "showcase of democracy", the open suppression of the freedom of speech is a state policy. Intimidation and violence always haunt the South Korean pressmen and editors.

On April 19 two reporters of the South Korean papers **Chosun Ilbo** and **Korean Republic** were beaten up by the terrorists of the military junta. The two newspapermen were collecting firsthand materials on the struggle of the South Korean youth and students at the "April 19 Commemoration" sponsored by the Pak Jung Hi clique. In the end the police took to the police station the two men bleeding profusely.

The people and the men of the press in North Korea condemn vehemently the repeated barbarities of the military gangsters against South Korean journalists.

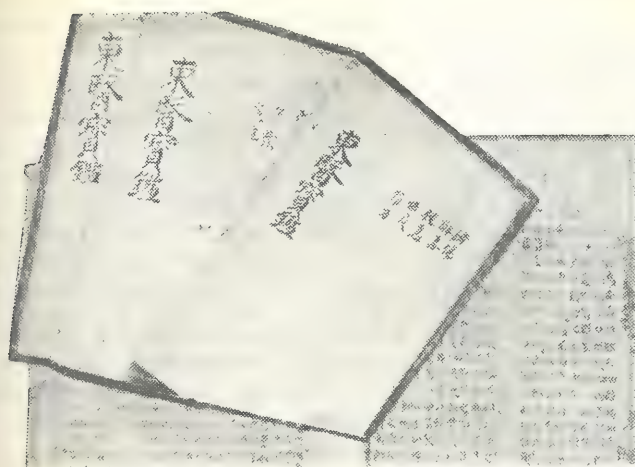
Broad sections of the South Korean people and newspapermen in no uncertain terms demand that the Pak Jung Hi junta arrest and punish the assailants.

However, the military junta is covering up the criminals pleading that "the newspapermen did wrong," or "they were taken for trouble-makers." They are trying to shift the blame to some students.

Under these circumstances, it was only correct for the Afro-Asian Journalists' Conference to condemn resolutely the imperialists who are barbarously suppressing and persecuting newspapermen and editors of South Korea and other countries of Asia and Africa, and show the basic conditions and guiding principles for the activities of journalists. Such a stand taken by the conference was an answer to the fascist persecution of newspapermen.

However desperate the imperialists may become, they can never accomplish their aggressive aims in Asia and Africa. The peoples will wage an indefatigable struggle and will surely drive the imperialists out of these areas.

The Korean people and newspapermen will march forward, as hitherto, side by side with the Afro-Asian peoples in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and for national freedom, independence, and social progress and will extend active support to their just cause.



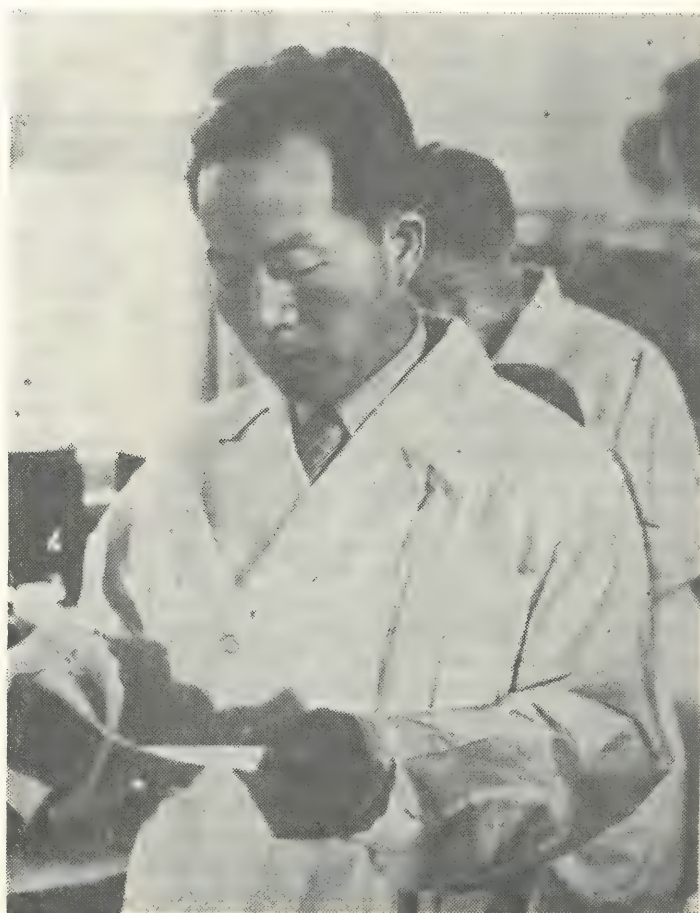
"Donggeul Bogam," one of the classics of Donggeuihak (Eastern medicine), written by Huh Joon, a prominent Korean medical scientist. He spent 15 years on it, completing it in 1610

FROM the dawn of history man has made persistent efforts to develop medicine for the promotion of health and the prevention of diseases.

In Korea too from very early ages Donggeuihak (Eastern medicine) served the people in promoting their health. It has made a great contribution to the prevention and treatment of diseases and accumulated valuable experiences, registering many outstanding results.

According to records, already in the era of Ancient Korea (up

Doctor Kim Bong Han at the laboratory



INHERITANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF DONGEUIHAK

YOON DOO HA



Reading a paper on his research at Dongeuihak (Eastern Medicine) Research Institute

to the middle of the first century B.C.) people used garlic and mugwort for treatment. Stone needles were found among the relics of the Stone Age unearthed. It is not too difficult to assume that these stone needles were used for the cure of diseases. The stone needle was the beginning of acupuncture in our country.

In the age of Three Kingdoms (1st century B.C.-7th century A.D.) iron needles took the place of stone ones. And it is recorded that iron needles of Korea were exported to foreign countries, and many Japanese came to Korea to learn the art of acupuncture.

Korean pharmaceuticals also has a long history.

More than 40 kinds of Korean herb medicines, the well-known ginseng included, were in use from olden times and yielded good effects both in prevention and treatment. Medicinal herbs of Korea were known and valued in many countries even in remote times. With the development of alchemy in the era of Three Kingdoms, according to records, various metals were also used for medicinal purposes.

From ancient times many writings on Dongeuihak appeared in our country. Among them are Baikje Shinjipbang (5th century A.D.), a collection of folk remedies, and Hyangyak Goeupbang (10th-14th centuries A.D.), Hyangyak Ganibang. The last two books recorded achieve-

ments scored in the study of the traditional Korean herb medicine.

It was in the period of the Li dynasty (1392-1910) that several encyclopaedic books on Dongeuihak appeared.

The medical book named Hyangyak Jipsungbang issued in 1433 pieced together the results attained in the study of the traditional Korean herb medicine and many valuable clinical experiences.

The Euihangryoochi, which came out in 1445, covered every field of medicine. It was a vast work of 365 volumes and the world's first medical encyclopaedia.

Dongeuibogam of 25 volumes written by Huh Joon, the great medical scientist of our country in the late 16th century and the early 17th century, consummated Dongeuihak analysing and piecing together the results attained in Dongeuihak. He was the one who named the Korean medicine Dongeuihak.

He made a critical study of domestic and foreign medicines and took over the heritage of the medical tradition of the country and developed it further.

Another outstanding figure in Dongeuihak was Li Je Ma who wrote Dongeui Soosebowun in 1894.

He classified the constitution of man into four types. Moreover, he argued that wind, cold, warmth, and dampness as well as food were not the only possible causes of sickness. The state of mind also could be a cause. He added that treatment must vary even in case of the patients suffering from the same sickness according to the differences in constitution. Up to this date his theories have been widely applied in therapy.

In this way Dongeuihak has made a systematic development for centuries with its own theoretical system and a wide range of experiences. It is a precious heritage of Korea's medicine.

In Dongeuihak the theory of "yang" and "eum" or positive and negative and five elements constitutes the basic contents of its theoretical system. The positive and the negative are to be seen in all things and phenomena and they represent two diametrically opposing aspects of things and phenomena.

The main content of positive and negative is: all things and phenomena are divided into posi-

tive and negative which generate contradictions in all things, and because of the contradictions all things and phenomena come into being, develop, and change. Likewise it is explained that the relative or diametrically opposite two aspects are to be noted in diseases. To take a few examples, weakness, stagnation, repression belong to the negative, while liveliness, activeness, excitement, to the positive.

If a patient is weak, not communicative, or prefers to lie down, he belongs to the negative. And, if a patient talks in delirium, laughs for no reason or speaks in an excited loud voice, he belongs to the positive.

These two different aspects can not exist independently of each other. On the contrary, they promote, develop and change each other, because, though positive and negative are of relative attributes and diametrically opposite, they are united and dependent on each other.

An unbalance between positive and negative may cause sickness. Accordingly if any such unbalance is occurred, treatment should be made to restore the balance between the two.

According to Dongeuihak, nature is made of the five natural elements: metal, wood, water, fire, and earth.

Dongeuihak scholars apply the five elements and their correlations in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases by studying the phenomena prevailing in human body in comparison with them.

Guided by the simple materialistic viewpoint of ancient times, Dongeuihak scholars established their theoretical system by connecting things and phenomena in nature with human body.

The principles of treatment in Dongeuihak are based on distinguishing various symptoms, diagnosing cases and then adopting measures for treatment. It is only natural for Dongeuihak to base itself on such principles, as it is an experimental medicine which has developed on the basis of its priceless practical experiences of a wide range accumulated over a long period of time. Its theory was systematized on the syntheses and analyses of complicated and varying symptoms of various diseases observed in clinical practice.

In this way Dongeuihak developed on its own theoretical system from early times. However, its path was not always a smooth one.

The Japanese imperialists who occupied Korea did everything to stamp out Dongeuihak and persecuted Dongeuihak doctors in every way. They slandered Dongeuihak as unscientific. They

took away needles and prohibited the Dongeuihak doctors from practising.

The vicious Japanese imperialists could by no means destroy Dongeuihak, whose theory is materialistic, created and fully trusted by the people.

Thanks to the correct policy of public health of the Workers' Party of Korea after liberation (August 15, 1945) a wide avenue was opened before Dongeuihak for unlimited development.

A series of measures were taken to expand the network of Dongeuihak hospitals and to train Dongeuihak specialists and physicians on a large scale.

At present many Dongeuihak hospitals are to be found in Pyongyang and all provinces. Then all the hospitals in Pyongyang, provinces and counties have their own Dongeuihak departments.

In 1962 the number of beds of the Dongeuihak hospitals was 79 per cent above the 1960 figure and Dongeuihak doctors increased to 160 per cent.

Korean herb medicines are now being provided gratis to all patients.

A Dongeuihak Research Institute has been founded in the Academy of Medical Science to make studies on internal medicine, folk remedies, acupuncture, pharmaceuticals and other fields of Dongeuihak.

Now all medical workers in the urban and rural areas are earnestly studying Dongeuihak, and they are adopting its good experiences in treatment.

Long ago Dongeuihak admitted that in the human body there existed a Kyungrak system independent of the nerve, blood-vessel and lymph-gland systems, ramifying the human body like spider webs; but it failed to find its material substance.

It was not until our age that Kyungrak was discovered by Professor Kim Bong Han of Pyongyang Medical College and his research colleagues. With the discovery of the substance of Kyungrak he substantiated the theory of Dongeuihak scientifically and made a great contribution to the development of modern biology and medicine.

At present a study on immunization of infants from measles is being made and its success will serve mankind greatly. In addition they restored the eyesight of the blind by injecting special medicine into certain Kyunghyul to cure atrophy of the optic nerve. Also the aftereffect of in-

PALAEOLITHIC RELICS UNEARTHED

Relics belonging to the Palaeolithic era were discovered recently in Supohang-dong, Koolpo ri, Woonggi County, North Hamgyung Province. A research collective of the Archaeological and Ethnological Institute of the Academy of Sciences made the discovery.

In the past remains of such fossil animals as mammoth and rhinoceros were found in the stratum of the Quaternary period in Jangduk-ri, Hwadal County, North Hamgyung Province, and many other places. But the recent discovery of Palaeolithic utensils used by human beings was the first one ever made in our country.

Layers of kitchen midden carried over from the Neolithic age to the bronze age was discovered a few years ago in Supohang-dong. And since 1960 the research collective has been conducting a series of excavation there.

In 1962 the collective completed the excavation and started surveying the strata under the kitchen midden and found a crude stone utensil made of quartz in a red clay layer. A further study of this

relic confirmed that it belonged to the Palaeolithic era. On this basis, another investigation was started in April this year.

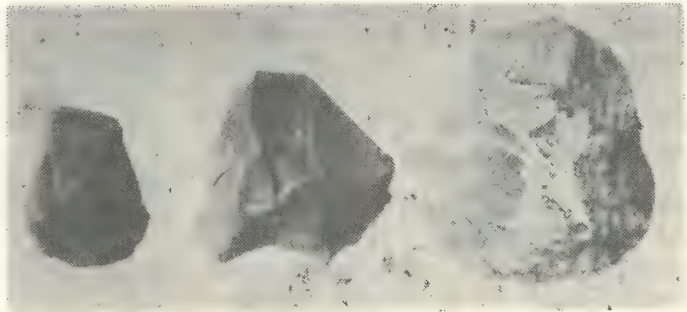
Subsequently they found many more palaeoliths 2.2 metres below the earth's surface under the Neolithic strata, and by this discovery they reaffirmed that human beings existed even in the Palaeolithic era in the domain of our country.

They found a layer of psammic loamy soil, 75 cm. thick, under the Neolithic strata and, below this layer, a red and brown clay layer, about 1 metre thick. Around the demarcation line of these two

layers three crude stone utensils were found and other two in the red and brown clay layer.

The newly unearthed stone utensils are made of quartz and oil shale by treating both inside and outside. They are estimated to be over ten thousand years old, made in the latter part of the Palaeolithic era, judging by their shapes; and they are quite different from the Palaeolithic relics found in Europe.

The archaeologists of our country named these unearthed relics "Koolpo Culture," and they are making an intensive study of these new discoveries.



fantile paralysis is cured. Especially it has been proved that diseases once believed incurable can be treated successfully by Dongeuihak. Dumbness and deafness are being cured by acupuncture and by other Dongeuihak methods. Juvenile pneumonia and other diseases are being cured with home-produced medicinal herbs.

Dongeuihak has also proved that ulcer, high blood-pressure, tuberculosis of the spine, liver troubles can be cured.

At the historical Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea Premier Kim Il Sung put forth the task of developing Dongeuihak and systematizing the folk remedies theoretically with a view to protecting and promoting the health of the working people and expanding their lifespan.

Today the entire Korean medical workers are putting heart and soul into the successful fulfilment of this glorious task.

Korea

in April, 1963



Dr. Simeon Falicoff

I have seen the developing and efflorescing Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I have witnessed the people's enthusiasm for carrying out the Seven-Year Plan which aims at further improvement of the people's living.

In a short space of time after the war all domains of the national economy were reconstructed, and as production grew, the questions of food, clothing and housing were basically solved. It is simply amazing.

All cities look beautiful for tree-lined avenues. And morning here is so clear and pleasant. No wonder the country has been called from olden times "A Land of Morning Calm".

Most of the peasants do farming with the aid of machines. Well-kept farm lands look more like gardens. Mother nature is yielding all kinds of crops and flowers. I have seen rich rural villages where abundant harvests are expected thanks to the strenuous labour of the peasants who love their native land dearly.

I also inspected many factories. The scale of factories, number of workers, and hospitals, kindergartens and nurseries attached to them, apartment houses for workers and asphalted roads made me think they looked more like cities than factories.

The Pyongyang Textile Mill and Pyongyang Silk Mill and other light industrial mills turn out abundant fabrics for the people. My admiration knew no end when I visited the Hwanghai Iron Works, 27 miles away from the capital, Asia's biggest Heungnam Fertilizer Factory, the Ryongsung Machine-building Plant, and the giant Vinalon Factory, where fabrics are secured from stone. The last three factories mentioned above

are situated in the industrial district of Hamheung.

During my visit to these factories I saw the workers working in well-ventilated and sanitary shops. Even after a day's work they showed little sign of fatigue. On the contrary, they go in groups to factory schools.

In this way the workers are educated and enlightened. Every city, rural village and every part of the country is meeting its own needs with raw materials and supplies it has. Technicians and scientists are putting their heart and soul in building up their country. And an independent national economy was built on the two foundations of industry and agriculture.

On this material basis is built the spiritual life, and art and culture are developing. Culture is growing under a well worked-out plan and one-fourth of the population are studying at schools of all levels. The beautiful art performance I attended will never fade away from my memory.

I regret that I cannot do justice to how I felt when I attended the performance. Not because I lack in words but there are no words to express my feelings. All numbers were characterized by the lively national colour. Particularly, I was enchanted with the dance numbers, they were of a high level. The dancers were wearing not artificial but genuine smiles.

The exact movements of the dancers were executed with complete uniformity. Especially the dance "Our Fatherland Is Glorious" which portrayed the unshakable faith of the Korean people in victory in their struggle brought ecstasy to the audiences.

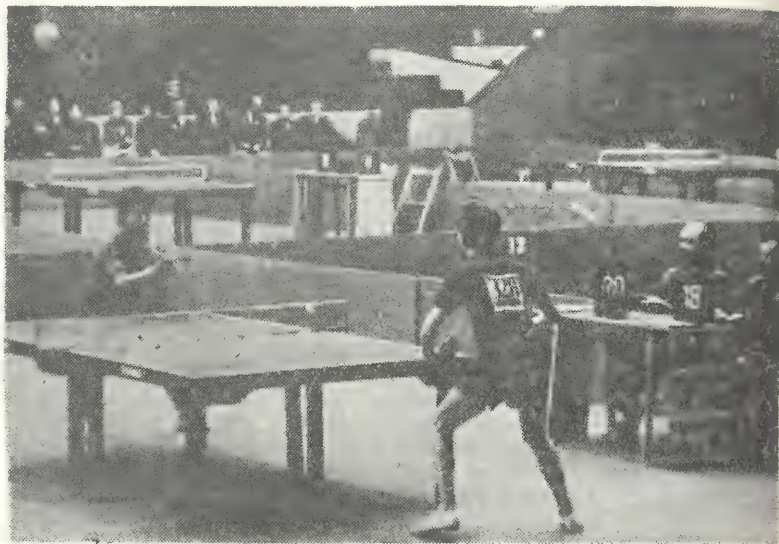
The figures of girl dancers were most beautiful and perfect. The boyish-looking men dancers! The effect and costumes begged description. One must see it for himself to appreciate the beautiful performance. Many of the dancers were international prize winners. In short it was a wonderful and instructive show for me.

The North and South Korean people are earnestly aspiring after a single sovereign country. I wish them an early realization of the country's reunification.

Korean people are a homogeneous nation with one history, one language and one culture. There should not be and cannot be two Koreas. The Korean people know it very well. The Korean people maintain that the country's reunification should be realised in a peaceful and democratic way without any outside interference which has brought material and spiritual poverty to the Korean people over a long period.

The North Korean people who are building a socialist society are devoting all their energies to making their country a rich mighty and civilized one to turn it into a paradise. The Chullima riders testify to this—the Chullima riders who are working vigorously to translate the ancient legend into a reality in factories, rural villages, schools and in the fields of science, technology, public health and others.

The author is a renowned physician of Argentina who visited our country recently.



Pak Shín Il of Korea playing a match with a Czechoslovak player

KOREA'S TABLE TENNIS COMES OF AGE

On the eve of the 27th World Table Tennis Championships held in Prague in April, experts from many countries, as they usually do when international sports meets approach, gave interesting tips. General Secretary of the Japanese Table Tennis Union Kiotaro Hasegawa said that the Chinese and Japanese would fight out the team finals, with the Czechs, Hungarians, Yugoslavs or Swedes filling the third place. There were other forecasts, but they were little different from the Japanese expert's tips.

No one, however, included the team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the list of

the strongest in the world. There was good reason for that.

The Czechs and Hungarians have entered the world table tennis championships since 1927 when they were formally inaugurated. The Czechs carried off world titles altogether 28 times during the period from 1932 to 1957, and the Hungarian men players have won world honours altogether 11 times. The Hungarians were the first Swaythling Cup winner in 1927. As for their possibilities at the Prague championships, the Hungarians themselves had been of the same opinion as the foreign experts'.

Senior coach of the Hungarian national team F. Sido wrote in

one of his country's journals. "We'll come out on top of the list in Europe and finish no worse than third place in the world championships."

Korean team was in the same group as the Hungarians' in the competitions for the men's team championship. Therefore the Koreans had to go through a hard battle.

As for the Korean men players, their results in the competitions for the men's team championship in the previous world tournament in Peking were not so good—fifth place in its group.

Failure of the Korean players at the Peking championships was not surprising. The Koreans, under Japanese colonial domination, had been remote from the international sports arena where other nations were actively contesting.

After the country's liberation, table tennis made certain progress in Korea. For the Korean players, however, Peking championships were the first opportunity of contesting on the world table tennis arena.

On the eve of the Prague tournament, Korean players entered the international table tennis meet in Rumania, where their men's team fought its way to the finals after eliminating tough opponents—top-notch European teams such as the Hungarian and Yugoslav—and defeated the Czechs to capture first place. The brilliant performances of the young Korean players in Rumania came as a surprise to the world people.

In Prague the Korean men's team again encountered the reinforced Hungarian team led by

the world famous player Z. Berczik.

The match between the men's teams of Korea and Hungary, it may well be said, was the most hotly contested one at the recent world championships. The two rivaling teams played a hard-fought match of altogether 23 sets that lasted for three and a half hours. The Koreans defeated their opponent 5:4 at this "table tennis marathon race" as foreigners put it.

Korean players were placed sixth in the competitions for men's championship at the recent Prague Championships which drew players from 50 countries.

Chinese correspondent in Prague Wu Chung-yuan speaking of the progress of table tennis in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea wrote: "The present championship results of the Korean men's team attracted great attention of the international table tennis world. The Korean team, which was placed fifth in its group at the 26th world championships, defeated the seeded team of Hungary and the Rumanian team which was placed third in its group at the previous championships. Korean players put up spirited performances to down the most famous European players Berczik, Fahazi and Negulescu, providing the sensation-seeking correspondents from different countries with materials for coverage.

"Korean players' rapid progress is described as the 'third Asian pressure' on the European players.

"Korean players will undoubtedly score better results when they gain more experience in international matches."

CHRONICLE OF FRIENDSHIP

On April 5, Sim Yung Boong, Consul General of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Indonesia, called on Swito, First Deputy Foreign Minister of the Indonesian Republic, and presented a check for 50,000 rupiah as relief fund for the victims of the volcanic eruption on Bali Island in late March.

Swito expressed his gratitude on behalf of the Indonesian Government and people.

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Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. sent a cable to Dr. Tulshi Giri on April 10 in connection with his appointment to Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal.

Prime Minister Tulshi Giri replied on April 12 to Premier Kim Il Sung expressing his appreciation.

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A southwest African youth delegation led by Katimunia Veli arrived in Pyongyang on April 12 to visit our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League.

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Simeon Falicoff, a famous medical doctor of Argentina, arrived in Pyongyang on April 16 to visit our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

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On April 20, the Korean journalists delegation to the Afro-Asian Journalists' Conference arrived in Djakarta, capital of In-

donesia.

The delegation consisted of five members led by Bai Gi Joon, director of the Korean Central News Agency and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

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On April 21, Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K., sent a message of greetings to the first Afro-Asian Journalists' Conference.

Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out in his message that the pen of justice the Afro-Asian journalists hold firmly exposed and denounced the policy of enslavement and war machinations of the imperialists and colonialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and inspired the people to struggle, thereby making a great contribution to the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples.

The Korean people, Premier Kim Il Sung stressed, who are fighting to liberate the southern part of the country from the yoke of U.S. imperialist colonial rule and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country by themselves, express their firm solidarity with the Afro-Asian peoples and journalists in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom, liberation, national independence, and social progress.

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A government trade delegation of the D.P.R.K. led by Sim Jung Sup, trade attache of the Korean Embassy in Cuba, arrived in Montevideo, capital of Uruguay on April 17.

During its stay in that country the delegation called on the Foreign Minister of Uruguay.

On April 23, it also called on Daniel Fernandez Crespo, Chairman of the National Council of Uruguay, and had a friendly conversation with him.



FLOWERS SPECIALS

In our February issue we introduced the stamps on medicinal herbs of Korea. Recently a series of five stamps on flowers of Korea came out. These flowers are wild plants growing in many parts of the country. They are not only admired, but also are used for medicinal purposes.

These stamps were issued on March 21.

Stamp 1, 5 jun, light blue, green, red, and yellow, herbaceous peony.

Stamp 2, 10 jun, yellow, green, and red, lychnis.

Stamp 3, 10 jun, orange, green, red, pink, and yellow, sweet brier.

Stamp 4, 10 jun, light yellow, green, brown, and pink, rhododendron.

Stamp 5, 40 jun, light green, green, and pink, seed bag.

Each of the stamps measures 28X40 mm. Offset. Perf.



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